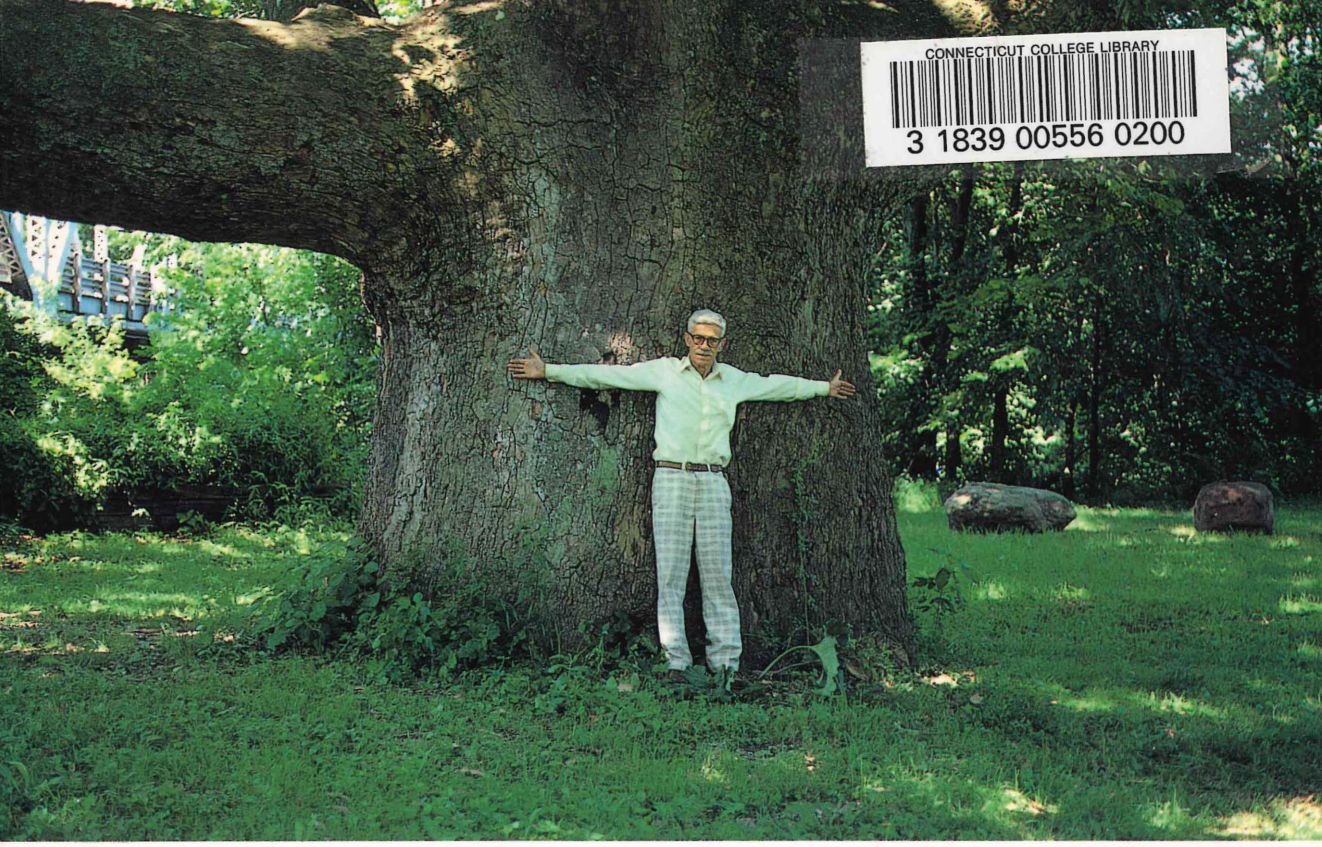

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Connecticut's Notable Trees

Glenn D. Dreyer

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Memoirs of the Connecticut Botanical Society No. 2, 1989
Revised and Updated, 1990
Second Revision, 1998

CONNECTICUT'S NOTABLE TREES

Glenn D. Dreyer

Chairman, Notable Trees Committee,
Connecticut Botanical Society
and
Director, Connecticut College Arboretum

Memoirs of the Connecticut Botanical Society No. 2, June 1989

NOTICE TO LIBRARIANS

This is the second volume of a series of occasional contributions to the knowledge of the botany of the State of Connecticut, published by the Connecticut Botanical Society, Inc., The Yale University Herbarium, Osborn Memorial Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511. Copies will be provided free of charge to recognized botanical institutions upon request to the Society at the above address.

In this series the Society entertains publication of manuscripts, revisions, monographs, theses, etc. in such fields as taxonomy, ecology, ethnobotany, and other areas dealing with the Connecticut flora as we deem appropriate. Individuals intending to submit manuscripts should send a short synopsis addressed to the Editors. All manuscripts are subject to editing and peer review.

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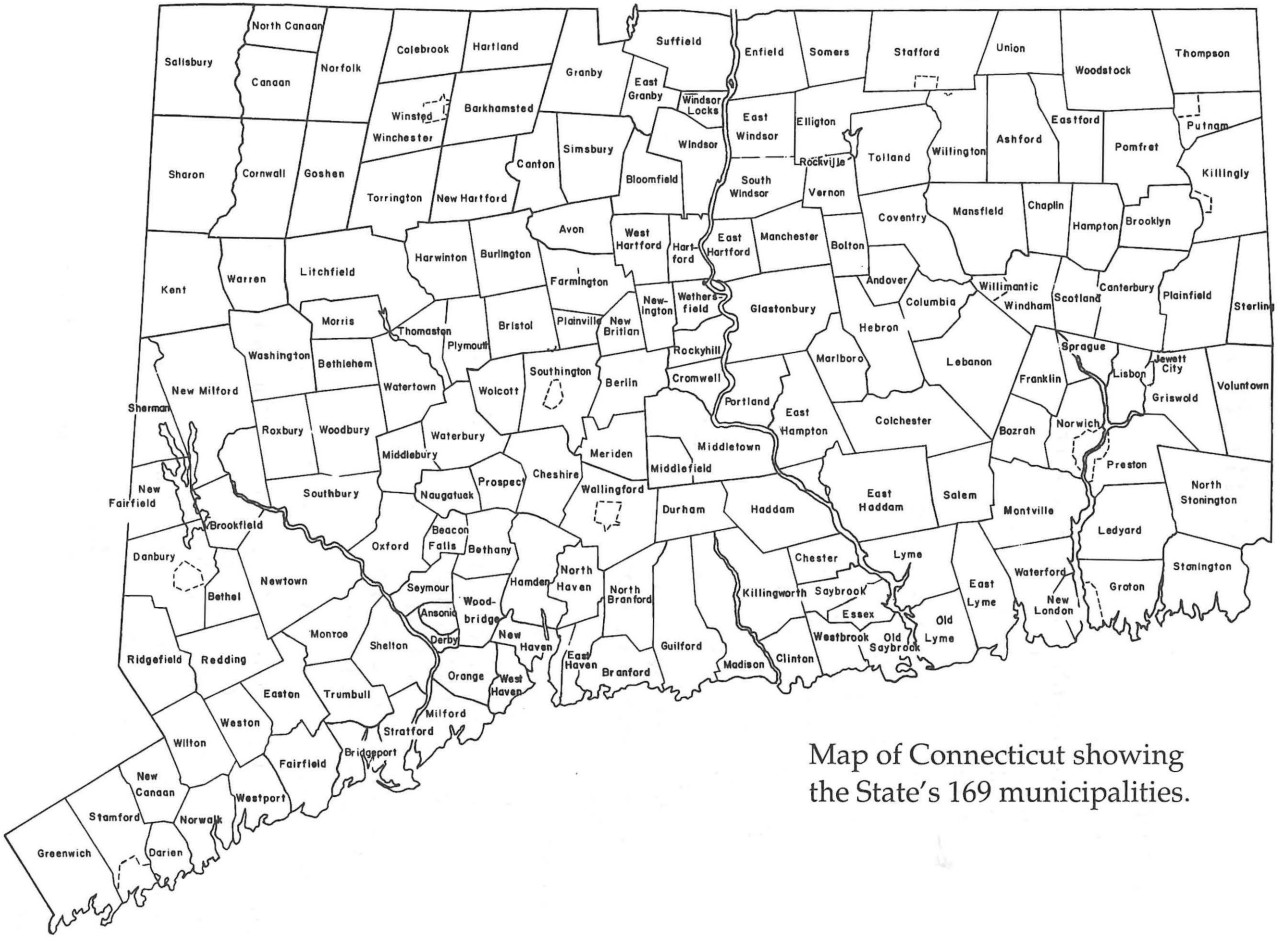


Map of Connecticut showing the State's 169 municipalities.

FOREWORD

This work is the second in the Connecticut Botanical Society's recently inaugurated *Memoirs* series, produced from time to time on botanical topics of interest in Connecticut. The Society's first effort of this type was the *Catalogue of Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut* (State of Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Bulletin No. 14, 1910). The authors of the Catalogue were also the Founders of our Society in 1903. Our By-laws state that among the principal objectives of the Society are to "...secure a thorough knowledge of the Flora of the State" and "...to identify and recommend for protection and management, areas of botanical significance." The trees described and listed in this *Memoir* are clearly of botanical and historical significance. It is our hope that the presence and importance of these memorable trees, a living and growing heritage, will continue to be brought to the public's attention.

The Connecticut Botanical Society is pleased to offer this publication for the edification and enjoyment of all who appreciate trees.

We are indebted to the USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry Program, and The Connecticut College Arboretum for supporting this project.

Donald M. Swan, President
Connecticut Botanical Society

FOREWORD TO THE SECOND EDITION

The public's response to the Notable Trees Survey and book has been positive; the original 2,500 copies of *Connecticut's Notable Trees* sold out in less than one year. The Connecticut Botanical Society has made one important change in printing the Second Edition: Appendix IV, Connecticut's Big Tree List, was updated with thirty-eight different trees, including additional trees and their champs and new champions for trees previously listed. The remainder of the book's text is unchanged, and the reader is reminded that occasional discrepancies will occur between the text and the 1990 Big Tree List, especially in Chapter 3 and Appendix III.

Glenn Dreyer
New London
1990

The Ledyard Oak had a circumference of about 26 feet when this photograph was taken in 1923. Pictured with the tree are Connecticut Botanical Society founding members Charles B. Graves (left), Charles A. Weatherby (right), and an unidentified woman. The tree died in 1969.

1

INTRODUCTION

Trees have been an integral part of life in Connecticut since they migrated from the south to reclaim a landscape devastated by the last glaciers. Although European colonists quickly removed much of the forest cover from Long Island Sound to Massachusetts, trees were always left or replanted to shade houses and streets and maintained in woodlots for fuel, building materials, and as sources of food for people and livestock. During the 18th and 19th centuries, Connecticut changed from an almost continuously forested state to a pastoral landscape. The pattern began to reverse after the Civil War as more fertile, less rocky lands became available for farming in the mid-west. Starting in the 1880s, much of Connecticut farmland was abandoned and hardwood-dominated woodlands began their natural regrowth. Now, in 1989, another wave of deforestation is underway as we clear land for houses and highways, shopping malls and condominiums. It is this land alteration which alerted our botanical attention and stirred us to begin the project which resulted in this *Memoir.*

Some members of the Connecticut Botanical Society noted that other states in New England and elsewhere have been reporting, measuring, cataloging and comparing individual trees for many years. We realized it was time for Connecticut to also inventory its notable trees. Our Society had the necessary expertise to correctly identify trees, had a statewide membership, and had just inaugurated a new publication series dedicated to studies of the State's flora. When Connecticut's notable trees was suggested as a potential subject for our *Memoirs* series, the Society's Directors agreed it was a most worthy project. The object was to produce a book which would be a useful educational tool for our citizens to learn about the Botanical Society and the wealth of wonderful trees in our parks and forests

and on our roadsides and home grounds.

In developing this book, we created a large database, or archive, of information which will be of use to civic planners, scientists, historians, landscapers, gardeners, and others. With files on the exact locations and sizes of over 800 individual trees, and with photographs of many, we have created a resource which will only increase in value. Just the simple act of remeasuring some of the trees on a regular basis should be of technical interest. Since the largest trees are usually (but by no means always) the oldest, the potential for using tree rings to understand past climatic fluctuations, date land-use patterns, and even date old buildings is very real.

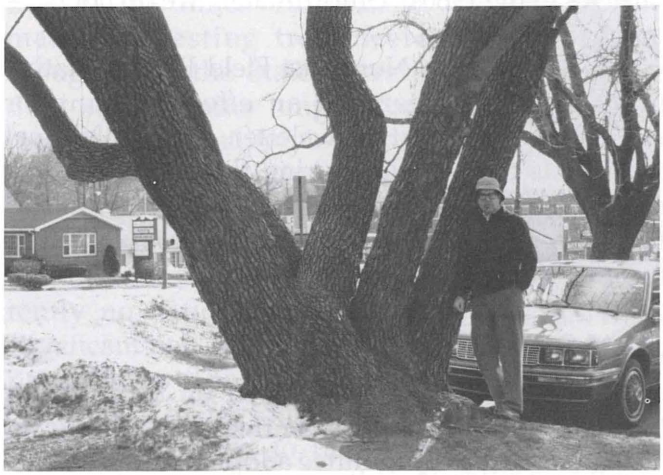
For those interested in preserving special trees in their towns, this book provides a reference against which trees can be compared. For example, a tree saved from cutting in Norwich in 1987 turned out to be the largest American Elm known in the State at that time. A huge Red Oak in Bethlehem was assured preservation within a proposed development after local residents inquired about State record trees and found it was among the three largest trees of its species in Connecticut. In the future, we expect many more such inquiries will be made and significant trees will be spared unnecessary destruction. As the Notable Trees Archives grows with the cooperation of many citizens statewide, it will be possible to evaluate trees at an even more local level. The question as to whether the largest Black Oak or Copper Beech in a given town should have special preservation status should at least be asked, even if it can not always be answered in the affirmative.

We hope that by drawing people's attention to specific, special trees they will be protected and maintained, and that the general public's awareness of the importance of trees, forests, and the need to conserve our precious natural resources will increase. Trees provide many services which we are only now beginning to catalog and appreciate. They cool us in summer with their shade and evapo-transpiration, and keep us warmer in winter by blocking cold winds and providing fuel for our stoves. Our houses, furniture, books and periodicals, and many foods all come from trees. Used as screens, they shield us from neighbors, noise, and dirt. Their roots hold the precious soil in place and harbor untold animals while their leaves filter pollutants from the atmosphere. They use carbon dioxide, now known to be a key factor in the global warming trend known as the "greenhouse effect," and in the process release the oxygen we breathe. In a recent development, some globally-aware electric utilities are planting trees in the tropics to counterbalance the CO_2 their power plants generate.

Finally, there is something emotionally evocative about trees: people love them and, in general, the bigger the better. Certainly trees are symbolic of Nature to many people, and they are among the easiest organisms to relate to. Trees tend to give us a humbling perspective, for many live centuries and have experienced the best and worst that Man and Nature can offer. They make us feel small, a part of the whole rather than the center of the universe. They are silent companions through our lives, giving us shade, shelter, food, and beauty without asking for anything but space in return. So it is for the trees, as well as the tree lovers, that this book is written.

HISTORY OF INTEREST IN NOTABLE TREES

The first treatment of individual notable trees in the State appears to be Katharine Matthies's *Trees of Note in Connecticut*, published in 1934 by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Katharine Matthies (1903-1987) of Seymour, Connecticut, was a conservationist, historian, and philanthropist who gave generously of her time and wealth to a wide variety of worthy causes. For example, the main entryway (1932) and the 26-acre Katharine Matthies tract (1946) of the Connecticut College Arboretum in New London resulted from Miss Matthies's generosity.



Carolina Silverbell, Manchester. Notable Trees Committee member Ed Richardson is shown with the 225 AFA point New England Champion tree. (G. Dreyer)

We owe more than our Committee name to Miss Matthies: reading her book and wondering about the fate of the trees she mentioned was the starting point of the present project. As one might surmise from its sponsorship by the DAR, her book is concerned especially with historical trees, and most importantly those alive during the American

Revolution. Most of the trees cited by her have since succumbed to hurricanes, disease, drought, or human destruction. It is interesting to note that fully forty percent of the trees in her book were American Elms, indicating the importance people attached to this species so seldom seen today due to Dutch Elm Disease. Appendix I is a short report on the fate of the trees considered notable by Miss Matthies.

Allen B. Cook (1875-1965) was a contemporary of Miss Matthies and Connecticut's first acknowledged "big tree hunter." Cook worked for the then State Park and Forest Commission from 1931 to 1944 as Shade Tree Inspector and later as Tree Warden Supervisor. In 1936-38 he personally tracked down and measured 110 of 168 Pin Oak trees, which were given to delegates attending the State's Constitutional Convention in 1902. These are some of the "Historic Oaks" mentioned in Chapter 2 and Appendix II. Cook also compiled a long list, complete with measurements and locations, of the many large trees he found all over the State. In some cases we have relocated these trees and present comparative information.

Horace Whittier of Bristol was another noted big tree finder featured in a number of newspaper articles in the 1960s. Unfortunately we do not have any of the records he may have left behind.

J. Stanley Quickmire, while serving as Northeast Field Representative for the National Audubon Society, organized an effort to hunt for Connecticut's big trees. The Connecticut Newsletter of the National Audubon Society published lists and articles during the late 1960s, but apparently at Quickmire's untimely death in the mid-1970s work on this project halted. The Notable Trees Committee has portions of Quickmire's tree files and has been able to locate some of the same trees.

GOALS AND METHODS

Our committee name, "Notable Trees," was agreed on because our interest is not only in big trees, but also in historic trees and significant collections statewide. The Notable Trees Committee adopted the American Forestry Association (AFA) "point" method for measuring and comparing trees, since it is an easily understood, nationally accepted system. The formula involves adding together the following parameters to get a single number representing the size of each specimen:

> AFA POINTS = Trunk Circumference in inches at 4.5 feet above ground + Tree Height in feet + ¼ the Average Branch Spread in feet.

This method, which takes into account a combination of key measurements,

is useful for comparing trees of different shapes. By giving the most significance to circumference and second to height, it approximates tree volume and emphasizes the commercially valuable part, the wood. Those who prefer to think of tree size in terms of trunk diameter may divide the circumference by π (3.14).

The American Forestry Association's *National Register of Big Trees*[1] lists only the largest of native or exotic trees which have naturalized in the United States, as specified in *Checklist of United States Trees*.[2] We decided to include all types of trees, regardless of their origin. Although this widened our scope, we felt it was important to represent what is actually growing in Connecticut at this time. Historically, many interesting trees were brought into the State by resident sea captains long before nurseries began supplying exotic specimens, and these species have been a part of our urban and rural landscape for hundreds of years. There is currently no national registry for significant non-native trees comparable to the AFA's list. Specimens of regional significance are reported to the Shade Tree Laboratories, University of Massachusetts for inclusion in their *New England Records of Champion Trees*.[3]

Dragon-claw Willow, Riverside. Connecticut Botanical Society member Wendy Dreyer with the 285 AFA point New England champion. (G. Dreyer)

The Notable Trees Committee consulted Little's *Checklist* for the scientific and common names used here. For trees not included in that *Checklist* we followed *Hortus Third*.[4] Common names of trees have been used throughout this book because most people use these names in everyday speech. Appendix IV, Connecticut's Big Tree List, gives both common and scientific names for all trees mentioned and will serve as a useful cross reference.

We hoped that a significant part of our information would concern historic trees—those associated with historic persons, places or events. While we found it difficult to locate specimens with verifiable documentation linking them to human history, Chapter 2 summarizes the results of our investigations.

We began to gather data by alerting many individuals and organizations statewide about the project and encouraging them to send us pertinent information. During the winter of 1985-1986, a mailing with project background and a request for help was sent to a long list of conservation organizations and government offices (foresters, extension services, the Soil Conservation Service, garden clubs, etc.). While this did not generate much immediate response, it did notify key personnel that a clearinghouse for notable tree information exists in Connecticut. During the same winter we mailed individual letters to all historical societies in the State requesting information on both historic and large trees. Occasional press releases were also sent to key media outlets. In retrospect, the majority of information

Trunk circumference at 4.5 feet above the ground is the most important (and easiest) measurement used to calculate a tree's AFA points. Wendy Dreyer is measuring the State Champion Eastern Cottonwood (20 feet 10 inches around) in Riverside. (G. Dreyer)

submitted to the committee came in response to newspaper articles about the project or about individual trees.

Lists of Connecticut's big trees were compiled and distributed to interested people in April 1986, with updates in January, June and November 1987. These lists allowed comparison of newly measured trees to the largest documented thus far. Distributing the lists had the added benefit of keeping the project in the public eye and thus generating additional big tree reports.

The Notable Trees Archives, currently housed in the Director's office at the Connecticut College Arboretum, New London, comprises individual data sheets on every tree. Each sheet includes measurements, location, ownership, dates of measurement, types and dates of photographs, and remarks on the tree's health and potential threats. Since the largest trees are often most susceptible to storm damage, disease, old age, insects, and chainsaws, we have attempted to keep track of a group of the largest individuals of each species, not just the one or two biggest. Thus when a champion dies or loses height or spread, the next largest is probably known. With our data sheets, we have committee correspondence, newspaper articles, and copies of past surveys also on file. In addition, second copies of all big tree data sheets are also kept by the Bureau of Forestry, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford.

During September 1987 and again in August 1988, Certificates of Commendation were sent to people who owned trees the Committee deemed significant. These were intended as recognition for those who have been caring for these trees and as encouragement to provide maintenance as needed. The attractive certificates document the tree's measurements and may serve to alert the community to the presence of interesting and important trees as well as to the Notable Trees Survey.

COLLABORATORS

The Connecticut Botanical Society's search for the State's most significant trees began in March 1984 when Bill Linke, a retired New London postman and long-time Society member, convinced our Board of Directors to sponsor the project. A committee was formed including some individuals and organizations interested in our arboreal heritage, specifically John Hibbard, Executive Director and Secretary–Forester with the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, and the late Robert Garrepy, DEP State Forester. These men functioned as liaison members, helping to publicize our work, and in Mr. Garrepy's case, to obtain funding from the Forest

Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Garrepy instructed his foresters in the field to cooperate with us by noting trees during their travels and measuring specimens as requested. A number of foresters, including Peter Merrill, Donald Smith, Jerry Milne, and Edmund Zaglio, added very significant trees to our growing lists.

The Connecticut Forest and Park Association was the clearinghouse for big tree information for many years and John Hibbard graciously shared his files and passed on any reports that came through his office.

Our survey was supported in part by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry, through a grant from the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Program. Clyde Hunt was our Forest Service contact throughout the project and was always enthusiastic, helpful and supportive of our mission.

Connecticut College, New London, through its Arboretum, has provided office space, duplication facilities, and other necessary support services throughout the past five years. We especially appreciate the support of Professor William A. Niering, Arboretum Research Director.

Keith Cudworth of the White Memorial Foundation in Litchfield surveyed, photographed, and shared many Foundation tree records with us. Mr. Cudworth also found and measured the surviving Litchfield trees mentioned in the Matthies book.

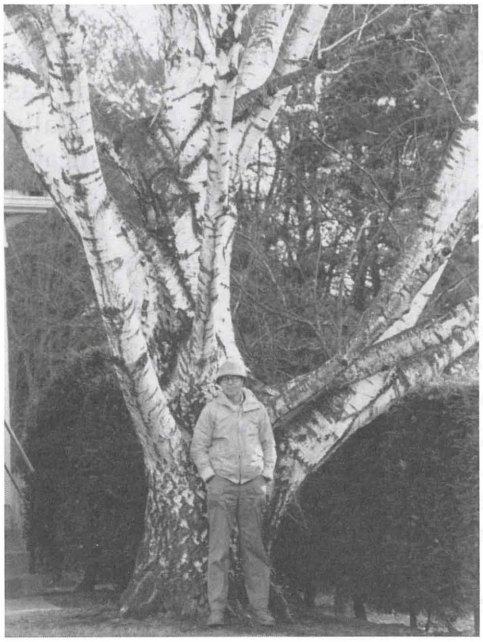
Many Historical Societies in the State responded to our inquiries about historic trees, some of them in great detail.

A large number of volunteers participated in the survey, and we gratefully acknowledge the following individuals for supplying information or other help to the Notable Trees Committee:

The late Joe Chagnon of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, was one of the Committee's first members and showed us some of the true giants: the Ashford Red Oak, the Melrose Gray Birch, the Granby White Oak and others; Robert Nelson of Westfield, Massachusetts; George Grant of Melrose; Stephen and David Gephard of Moodus; Mel Bristol of Sherman; Karl and Rosa Porges of New Milford; William H. Reid of Stratford; Mr. and Mrs. T. Kirk Miles, Mrs. H. Brerston Hall, and Mrs. Alvan L. Henry, all of Greenwich; Nick Williams of Madison; Mike Pochan of Guilford; William Bader of Washington Depot; Fred Heinritz and Sue Bialecki of New Haven; Richard C. Wheeler of Wilton; Nick Nickou and Noble Proctor of Branford; Les Mehrhoff and Ken Metzler of Connecticut DEP; Fred Barnett and Joe Gernhard of Connecticut DOT; John F. Anderson of the Connecticut Tree Protective Association; Ted Lockwood and Sharon Morrisey, University of

Connecticut Bartlett Arboretum, Stamford.

William R. (Bill) Linke, Jr. (1917-1987) of New London was the legs of this operation for its first three years. In addition to finding numerous State and New England Champs in the eastern half of the State, Bill personally searched out and photographed all of the "Historic Oaks" in the counties of New London, Windham, Tolland and most of Hartford. He also donated a generous portion of his life savings to ensure the Notable Trees project would flourish. He had been a member of the Connecticut Botanical Society since 1959, and served in many capacities including President and Board Member. Bill is the reason we all got involved, and I know I speak for all his friends in giving him credit for getting the project moving. We regret that he died before this report was published.



European White Birch, Glastonbury. Edward Richardson stands with the 204 AFA point New England Champion of this species. (G. Dreyer)

Edward A. Richardson of Glastonbury has, in some respects, replaced Bill Linke as the new "legs" of the Notable Trees Committee. In the tradition of Katharine Matthies and Allen Cook, Mr. Richardson has been a true tree lover and big-tree hunter since at least the early 1960s. Starting in his home town, he used his knowledge of the Hartford region to comb the city streets and rural fields, increasing his tree identification skills as he went. He has also measured numerous trees far from home at the Committee's request. At last count, he had personally measured over 300 trees and placed his data in the Notable Trees Archive. The project would have been immeasurably poorer without his tireless efforts.

Mary Jane Nickerson of Cos Cob has shown us what a true believer in the beauty and importance of trees can do. Having already written a booklet, *Trees to Treasure in Greenwich* (1974), some years ago, she was ready to update her town's tree inventory when she heard about our project.

Largely through her efforts, Greenwich is the town with the most state champion trees (47), the most trees reported (80), and undoubtedly has the best known tree population of any Connecticut municipality. Just think of the kind of inventory possible if each of Connecticut's 169 towns had one person with her energy, interest, enthusiasm and dedication.

Donald M. Swan, president of the Connecticut Botanical Society during the entire project, has been a tireless supporter of the Notable Trees Committee. As a teacher, Mr. Swan immediately realized both the educational value and public appeal that information about trees engenders.

Last, but in no way least, Dorothy Swan has provided the clerical foundation on which the work of this committee was built. Mrs. Swan has answered hundreds of letters, sent out hundreds more individually worded inquiries to people and organizations, typed over 250 Certificates of Commendation to owners of notable trees, kept the files in order, and generated the lists and tables contained here, while enjoying every minute. It is no exaggeration to say that neither this book nor the great new awareness of the thousands of wonderful trees in our midst would have been possible without her untiring volunteer efforts.

The author also wishes to thank the following people who assisted with the production of this book: William A. Niering and R. Scott Warren of Connecticut College for proof-reading and suggestions; Michael Wm. Lefor of the University of Connecticut for untold hours of editing expertise; Ita Kanter of South Windham for proof-reading; Susan Olmstead of Old Lyme, who proof-read and turned the manuscript into a book with the help of Xerox Ventura Publishing software; my wife Wendy and my sons Steve and Eli for being so understanding when I worked through vacations and weekends to finish this.

Notes

1. *National Register of Big Trees.* Last published in May, 1988 by the American Forestry Association, 1516 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.
2. *Checklist of United States Trees (Native and Naturalized).* Elbert L. Little, Jr. U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Agriculture Handbook No. 541. 1979
3. *New England Records of Champion Trees.* Francis Holmes. Document SP-142, Shade Tree Laboratories, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. 1988
4. *Hortus Third.* The L.H. Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University. Macmillan Publishing Co. New York. 1976

The Roosevelt Oak, East Haven. A gift of President Theodore Roosevelt, this tree was planted on the Town Green and was carved into a likeness of the President after it died. (W. Linke)

2

CONNECTICUT'S HISTORIC TREES

We have defined historic trees as those having a documented association with historic persons, events or locations. Our primary means of collecting historic tree information was an inquiry sent to historical societies in all 169 Connecticut towns. This mailing contained a copy of an article explaining our mission, a letter specifying the trees we already knew about in the town, and a request for additional information on local big and historic trees. Another source was the Committee's ever-growing collection of newspaper and magazine articles, personal letters, and notes of phone conversations and interviews.

The trees which Miss Matthies included in her *Trees of Note in Connecticut* are all deemed of historic interest by virtue of their mention in that publication. The Committee attempted to locate those trees which still survive and our results are included in tabular form as Appendix I.

THE CHARTER OAK

The most well-known and beloved tree in Connecticut's 350 year history is unquestionably the Charter Oak. A large, wide-spreading White Oak, it was located on the seven-acre Wyllys family house lot in Hartford. The events associated with the tree are both dramatic and historically significant.[1] In 1662 King Charles II of England granted Connecticut a Colonial Charter allowing for a form of self-government. Twenty years later King James II decided that the colonies were in need of closer royal supervision, annulled the Charter, and appointed new leaders. His recent-

The Charter Oak, Hartford, in 1857 painting by Charles De Wolf Brownell.

ly designated Governor of the Dominion of New England, Sir Edmund Andros, travelled to Connecticut with a troop of soldiers to take control of the Colony and revoke its Charter. On the evening of October 31, 1687, Andros met with the Colonial Governor and legislators, and the Charter was laid on a table. Suddenly the candles went out. In the ensuing confusion, Captain Joseph Wadsworth grabbed the Charter, ran off and hid it in a large hollow oak tree. Andros took control of the colony anyway, but the document was saved and served as Connecticut's Constitution during and after the Revolutionary War. The story of hiding the Charter in the Oak was first printed 110 years later in Benjamin Trumbull's 1797 *History of Connecticut*, by which time it was accepted as fact. Since there is no known contemporary account of the event, the accuracy of Trumbull's version is unverifiable.

By 1800, what might be described as a cult of veneration concerning the Charter Oak was well established. Many people considered the tree a symbol of the spirit of American independence and of the colonists' quest

for freedom from oppression and unjust government which had led to the American Revolution.

Already hollow in the 1680s, the giant Oak had begun to deteriorate rapidly by the 1850s. Crowds of people would come to visit the legendary tree and each twig and branch blown down was preserved as a relic or fashioned into ornaments. In the early morning hours of August 21, 1856, a ferocious tropical storm toppled the titanic symbol of liberty. According to newspaper columnist John Cleary: "The people of Hartford mourned the Charter Oak that day as though a beloved, wise and venerable leader had fallen dead. The Honorable Isaac Stuart, on whose property it had stood, called [Hartford firearms manufacturer Samuel] Colt's Armory Band to play dirges for two hours beside the wreckage, and at sundown all bells of the city's churches were tolled."

Because it was hollow, an accurate determination of the tree's age was impossible; guesses ranged from 800 to 1000 years. Legends say that local Native Americans informed the earliest English colonists about the tree and had convinced the Europeans to spare the axe. Whatever its age, it was truly of monstrous proportions. A few years before it blew down, children started a fire in its hollow trunk, and after extinguishing the blaze, a fire company of 27 grown men were said to have stood together inside it. After the fatal storm the trunk was measured at 33 feet circumference at the bottom and 21 feet about 8 feet up. Thus the Charter Oak seems to have been slightly larger than the largest White Oaks currently known in Connecticut.

The Charter Oak was very carefully cut up and the resulting lumber crafted into an amazing array of artifacts: goblets, chairs, bureaus, picture frames, a cradle, stools, jewelry, and even three pianos. Worked and unworked pieces of wood of all sizes and shapes were distributed and treasured as historic relics. The Connecticut Historical Society has a large collection of these objects in their Hartford headquarters.

In addition to Charter Oak wood, many acorns had been collected and planted before the tree died. First, second, and even third generation trees have been planted across the State and the nation.

CHARTER OAK OFFSPRING

FIRST GENERATION

Based on library documents and newspaper articles collected by the Society over the past four years, we are reasonably sure that at least two

first generation descendants of the Charter Oak survive in Bushnell Park, Hartford. In particular, we have referred to a statement signed by F. S. Brown, Chairman of the Hartford Park Commissioners, on May 22, 1877, and titled "History of the Charter Oak Seedling Standing in Bushnell Park at the Center of the Triangle on the Park Between the Mulberry St. and Trumbull St. Bridges." The first tree is located at the south edge of the park directly across from the intersection of Clinton and Elm Streets. It was grown from a Charter Oak acorn gathered by Mr. Alfred Whiting of West Hartford, and planted in Bushnell Park in 1875. The current 1875 tree replaced a previous Charter Oak offspring which died soon after planting in 1871. This first generation tree was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Governor's Foot Guard in 1871, as stated on the monument at the base of the tree. In 1988 it was 63 feet tall, 125 inches in circumference, had an average branch spread of 67 feet and appeared to be in good condition.

First generation offspring of the Charter Oak planted in 1875 in Bushnell Park, Hartford. Note the State Capitol Building in the background. (G. Dreyer)

The second Charter Oak offspring in Bushnell Park is located in a triangle formed by the intersection of paths leading from Fox Gate (Jewell and Trumbull Streets) and Hoadley Gate (Wells Street near Gold Street). The tree was sprouted from an acorn gathered from the Charter Oak by Mr. Samuel Whitman of West Hartford in the fall of 1847 and was placed in its current location in 1867. Today the Oak is 60 feet tall, 123 inches in circumference and has an average spread of 78 feet. It appeared to have a foliage disease on its lower branches during the summer of 1988.

The Hartford Courant, in a May 12, 1988 article by Steve Grant titled "A Bushnell Park Tree Tour," indicated that the White Oak directly south of the

Trumbull Street tree was also a Charter Oak descendant, but we have found no documentation to support this statement. Our committee has attempted to locate various other first generation trees mentioned in historical records, without success.

SECOND GENERATION

It appears that as early as 1877, acorns were collected from the Bushnell Park Charter Oaks, grown at Elizabeth Park, and distributed to various organizations for planting; this practice continues today. One such tree was planted at Center Church, 60 Gold Street, Hartford in 1902. It stands 57 feet tall with a circumference of 100 inches and is marked by a plaque near its base.

In 1932, the 200th birthday of George Washington was celebrated by the distribution of Charter Oak offspring grown in Hartford/West Hartford's Elizabeth Park. One of these trees was planted in an East Hartland cemetery and is the parent of some of the Oaks distributed by the State Forestry Bureau.

In 1962 Governor Dempsey sent Charter Oak descendants to U.S. President John F. Kennedy and to the Governors of each of the 12 other original colonies to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Connecticut's Colonial Charter. In 1965 and again in 1976, Charter Oak offspring were distributed on a statewide basis as described in the following section.

THE "HISTORIC OAKS"

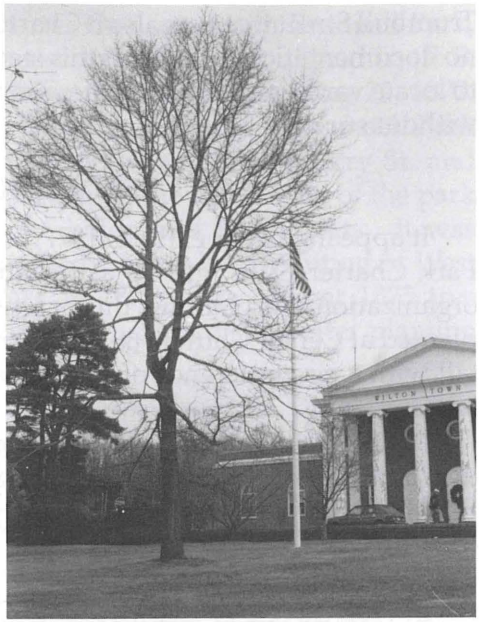
THE 1902 PIN OAKS

In 1902, near the close of the Connecticut State Constitutional Convention, Connecticut's U.S. Senator Joseph R. Hawley presented each delegate with a Pin Oak tree. The trees were meant to serve as a reminder of the purposes of the convention and of the friendships made during the session. Although no changes to the State Constitution were approved at this meeting, the trees were apparently the first mass commemorative planting in Connecticut. The 168 Pin Oaks[2] were provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and were planted statewide at a variety of public and private locations. We were unable to learn the lineage of the Pin Oak seedlings; however, they were definitely not offspring of the Charter Oak (a White Oak), as has sometimes been reported.

In 1927 State Librarian George S. Godard used editorials and letters in local newspapers to request information on the fate of the 1902 trees. He

received responses from 105 towns indicating that 69 trees were still alive, 14 were thought dead, and 22 towns had no records of the trees at all.

From 1936-38 State Forest and Park Commission employee Allen B. Cook personally searched out the surviving 1902 Oaks. His results were 110 alive, 36 dead, 22 fate unknown. Seven trees subsequently died in the September 21, 1938 hurricane. In 1941 Cook produced a 200-page report about the Oaks giving locations, measurements and descriptions of their health.



Pin Oak, Wilton. This is an example of the trees planted statewide to commemorate the 1902 Connecticut Constitutional Convention. (R. Wheeler)

In 1984 Notable Trees Committee member Bill Linke began tracking down the 1902 Constitutional Convention trees in eastern Connecticut based on Cook's report, found in the State Library Archives. Other volunteers were able to locate 1902 Oaks in the western half of the State. The results of our efforts are shown in Appendix II. Of the original 168 trees planted in 1902, 85, or 51 percent, remain alive 86 years later. Cook reported 65 percent survival after the first 36 years, which indicates a loss of only 14 percent in the fifty-year period between Cook's survey and our own.

Size comparisons of trees are also interesting:

Circumference	*1938*	*1988*
Largest	93 in. Windsor Locks	158 in. Avon
Smallest	12 in. Marlborough	39 in. Marlborough
Average	56 in.	103 in.

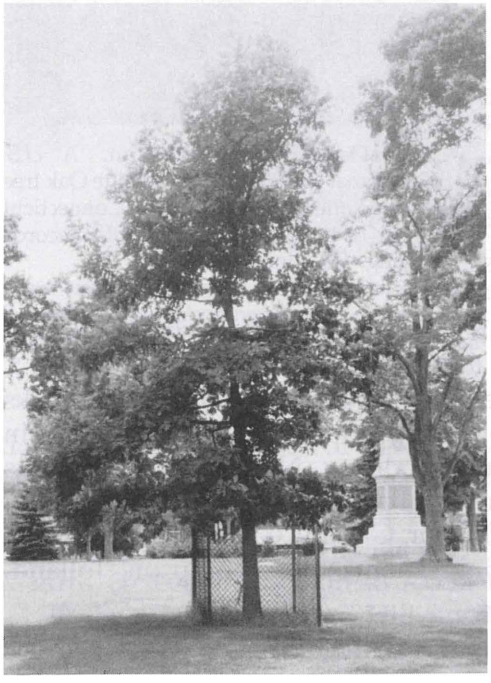
As Cook noted in his 1941 report, there is little relation between size and age. Although all the trees are presumably the same age, each arose from an acorn and thus was somewhat different genetically. In addition, each met with a unique set of environmental conditions including differences in soil, moisture availability, light, and nutrients resulting from the physical

environment as well as competition with neighboring plants. Only a few of the 1902 Constitution Oaks, including those in East Hampton, Ellington, Groton, Portland, Rocky Hill, Shelton, Simsbury, Wethersfield and Windsor, have signs informing the public that they are special, commemorative trees.

THE 1965 AND 1976 COMMEMORATIVE CHARTER OAK SEEDLINGS

In 1965 another State Constitutional Convention was held in Hartford. Each of the 84 delegates received a White Oak seedling which was descended from the Charter Oak and grown by the State Forestry Bureau. Approximately half of the acorns were gathered from the second-generation Charter Oak planted in 1934 in an East Hartland cemetery. These were germinated in the spring of 1965 and spent their first growing season at Harkness Memorial State Park, Waterford. A second group of the 1965 Oaks was collected from one or both of the two first generation Charter Oak descendants in Bushnell Park. These trees, grown in Elizabeth Park, were approximately five years old at the time of distribution. Planting locations for the 1965 trees were similar to the 1902 Oaks: town halls, parks, schools, historic houses, and a few private homes.

Charter Oak descendant, Winchester. This White Oak in the town of Winsted is an example of the statewide plantings to commemorate the 1965 State Constitutional Convention. (K. & R. Porges)



Now, about 20 years later, only 28 trees, or one-third of the original, remain alive (Appendix II). Those measured range in circumference from 10 inches in New London to 46 inches in Cornwall. The relatively high mortality rate could be due to many factors, but chief among them must be the small size of the seedlings from the Harkness group, which were less than one year old when distributed. These trees would have been only about one foot tall and

very susceptible to mower damage, trampling, browsing by animals, drought, and other potentially lethal problems.

By the 1976 celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial, the tradition of planting offspring of the Charter Oak for commemorative purposes in Connecticut was well established. In the fall of 1974, acorns were collected from the first generation Charter Oak descendants in Bushnell Park and planted in the State Forest Tree Nursery, Pachaug State Forest, Voluntown. The State Forestry Bureau offered a seedling to each Connecticut municipality as a living monument commemorating 200 years of democracy. The 109 seedlings requested and distributed by early July, 1976 were one year old and 12 to 15 inches tall.

Charter Oak descendant, Hebron. A U.S. Bicentennial commemorative White Oak tree like those offered to all towns by Connecticut DEP in 1976, planted near the Old Records Building. (W. Linke)

Ten years later 57 trees, or 52 percent of the original number, were found alive (Appendix II). Thanks to the Forestry Bureau's own follow-up, requesting a map of where each town planted its tree, we are confident that our count is accurate. Reasons for high mortality of this group of Oaks are probably the same as for the 1965 trees. Many towns placed the trees directly into a landscape setting—rather dangerous for such small plants. At this time the surviving trees are 3 to 12 inches in circumference and 6 to 20 feet tall.

According to our survey, members of all three suites of Historic Oaks distributed statewide for commemorative purposes are still alive only in the towns of Rocky Hill, Stratford and Woodbury. None of the three Oaks were found in Beacon Falls, Bloomfield, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Chaplin, Colchester, Durham, Easton, East Windsor, Granby, Greenwich, Haddam, Killingly, Monroe, Naugatuck, Sterling, Thomaston, Thompson, Tolland, Westbrook, Westport, nor Windham.

OTHER HISTORIC TREES

As a result of our inquiries, the files of the Notable Trees Committee contain information about trees which people deem special for a variety of reasons. Many specimens are respected for their extreme size and often for their close proximity to a historic house. The trees described in this section are a sampling of those we found most interesting. Other information sent in by friends of trees from all over Connecticut is preserved in our Notable Trees Archives. The Archives are available to interested persons for reference and research.

The most well-known living tree in Connecticut may be the White Oak known as the Washington or Gaylordsville Oak. Located on Gaylord Road near its intersection with Newton Road in the Gaylordsville section of New Milford, the tree is owned and maintained by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. A sworn statement on September 29, 1932 by William Gaylord attests to family knowledge that General George Washington held council with his officers under the tree on September 20, 1780. William was the great-great-grandson of Aaron Gaylord, who lived nearby at the time of General Washington's visit. The tree is now very large, measuring 20 feet in circumference and 73 feet tall with a canopy spread of 115 feet in 1986. Allen Cook measured the tree in the mid-1930s when it was 17 feet, 3 inches in girth, 65 feet tall and spread 105 feet.

The Washington Oak in the Gaylordsville section of New Milford. General George Washington is said to have addressed his troops under this White Oak during the American War for Independence. (K. & R. Porges)

In the woods off Broad Hill Road, West Granby, stands an American Beech used as a traditional "carving tree" since at least 1849. There are

Carvings on an American Beech tree in West Granby were done by soldiers returning home from the Civil War. (Salmon Brook Historical Society, Granby)

various animals and other pictures carved into the bark, as well as a number of inscriptions dating to the Civil War. According to the *Farmington Valley Herald* of May 7, 1987, 1864 is the most repeated date on the tree, this being the year that a group of young Granby soldiers in the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery were discharged. Many of the initials with this date match the soldiers' names on the roster. This decorated Beech tree is 9 feet in circumference and 98 feet tall; sadly it is hollow and in rather poor condition.

The Peaceable Oak on Burlington Avenue, Bristol, is a local landmark which stood next to Jacob Bartholomew's tavern during the Revolutionary War. Indians would meet to barter goods under its branches, and colonists preferred its shade to the inside of the tavern for their meetings during warm weather. Bartholomew's son supposedly discharged his musket into this White Oak upon returning from the Revolutionary War. Local wisdom places the tree's age at between 600 and 1000 years. A bronze plaque mounted in stone was erected nearby in 1974.

In Colebrook, on land owned by The Nature Conservancy, grows a huge White Pine known as the Colonial Pine. It was so named by the first European settlers to this northwestern Connecticut town in the 1780s because it possessed 13 major branches, one for each of the original American Colonies. When measured in 1985 it was just over 15 feet in circumference and 118 feet tall. Branching from the trunk about 6 feet above the ground are five very big living branches and the remains of five or six dead ones. The tree appears to have grown out in the open for many years and is probably a parent of the pine forest which surrounds it.

The oldest tree in the State for which a planting date is known grows in

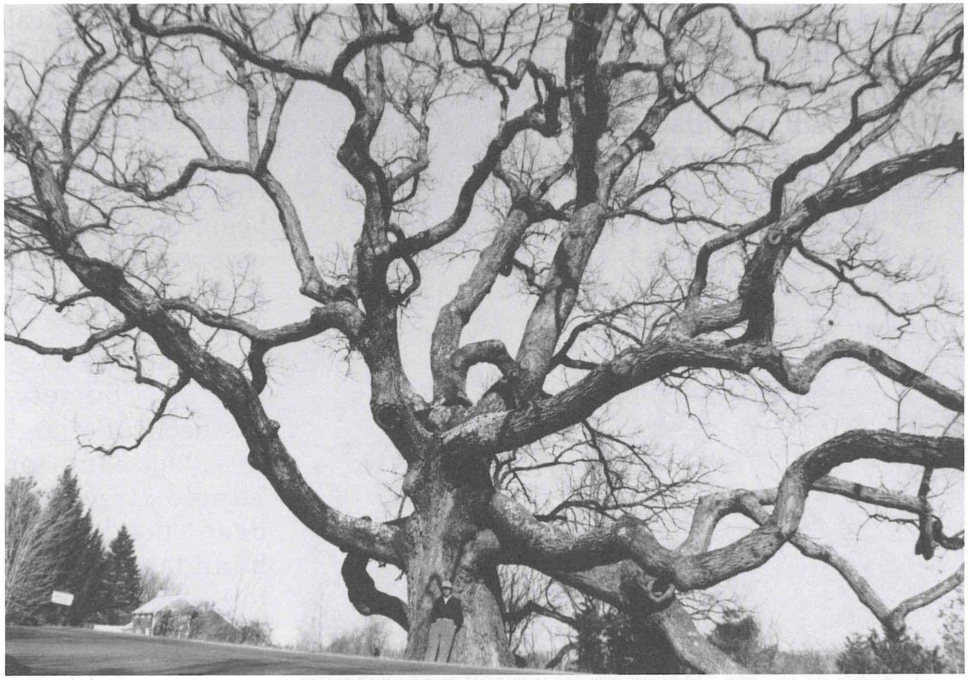
Scotland on the Waldo Homestead, now owned by the Scotland Historical Society. A Black Walnut planted in 1797 (as recorded in the family bible), it is now 15 feet 3 inches in circumference, 90 feet tall and has an average canopy span of 112 feet. This tree has the distinction of being the largest of its species in New England.

Black Walnut, Scotland. Planted in 1797, this tree is in the yard of the Waldo Homestead, now owned by the Scotland Historical Society. With a circumference of 15 feet 3 inches, it is the largest on record in New England. (W. Linke)

According to the Madison Historical Society, Connecticut's largest Black Gum or Tupelo tree has been used as a boundary marker for over 200 years. With a 14 foot circumference, this Madison tree must be well over 250 years old.

The Granby Oak, also known as the Day Street or Dewey Oak, is thought by many to be the most picturesque tree in the State. A fine example of an open-grown White Oak, it has been a local landmark for many years, and since 1975 has been a symbol on the Granby town seal. Eight generations of Deweys farmed the land along Day Street and cared for the low branching tree. During the past two decades, a series of private individuals, organizations, and the town all have helped fund spraying, cabling and other maintenance needs. It is currently managed by the Granby Land Trust.

In our files, the most photographs of a single tree are those of a White Oak that died in 1969 of old age hastened by defoliation by gypsy moth caterpillars. The Ledyard Oak, also called the Larrabee or Graves Oak after former owners, stood in the yard of the Lester House, now owned by the



The Granby Oak, Granby. Also known as the Dewey or Day Street Oak, some consider this the most picturesque tree in Connecticut. (G. Dreyer)

Ledyard Historical Society. The tree was said by Miss Matthies to be the largest White Oak in the State in the early 1930s, with a minimum circumference of 19 feet 6 inches, a height of 85 feet and a spread of 132 feet. The tree's rotting trunk may still be seen where it grew for hundreds of years. Recently, its lowest limb was removed and a count of the rings at the point closest to the trunk showed the branch was 177 years old. The branch section has a circumference of 6 feet 6 inches without bark.

COMMEMORATIVE TREES

Many towns in Connecticut have deemed trees a fitting living memorial for those of its citizens who died fighting in wars. The usual practice was to plant a tree for each individual killed in action; we have included a few examples which seem to typify the idea. Mead Park in New Canaan has a beautiful memorial in which 36 flowering trees, including Cherries, Magnolias, Crabapples and others, were planted—one for each of the town's fallen servicemen of World War II. A 1952 World War II memorial in Deep

River consists of 14 Sugar Maples, one per casualty, lining the driveway to the high school. Red Oaks were planted in Harrison Park, Wallingford in 1919 in memory of the men who died in World War I.

Other examples of commemorative plantings are an Oak planted by Governor Marcus Holcomb in 1920 on the Lyman Hall High School grounds in Wallingford to celebrate the town's 250th anniversary; Granby's 1968 tree, planted for United Nations Day; and New Britain's memorial tree for the men who drowned on the submarine Thresher.

The largest tree in the State, a Sycamore, was dedicated to the memory of Gifford Pinchot (1865-1946) in 1965. Pinchot was co-founder of the Yale Forestry School (oldest in the nation), first Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, Conservation Advisor to President Theodore Roosevelt, and Governor of Pennsylvania from 1923 to 1931. Pinchot was born in Simsbury, where the tree is firmly rooted along the Farmington River in the village of Weatogue. In 1978, the tree was rededicated to Pinchot at a ceremony which also included the passing of the surrounding three acres from private ownership to the Town of Simsbury for use as a public park.

THE PINCHOT SYCAMORE
CIRCUMFERENCE 23 FEET 7 INCHES
DEDICATED MAY 1, 1965
IN MEMORY OF
GIFFORD PINCHOT
1865 — 1946
BORN IN SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT, CO-FOUNDER OF
THE YALE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, FIRST CHIEF OF
THE U.S. FORESTRY SERVICE, CONSERVATION
ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA
RE-DEDICATED IN 1978
AS A GIFT TO THE TOWN OF SIMSBURY
BY CHARLES SCHNIER
THIS MARKER GIVEN BY SIMSBURY RESIDENTS
INTERESTED IN CONSERVATION

Monument at the base of the State's largest tree, a Sycamore in Weatogue which was dedicated to Gifford Pinchot. (G. Dreyer)

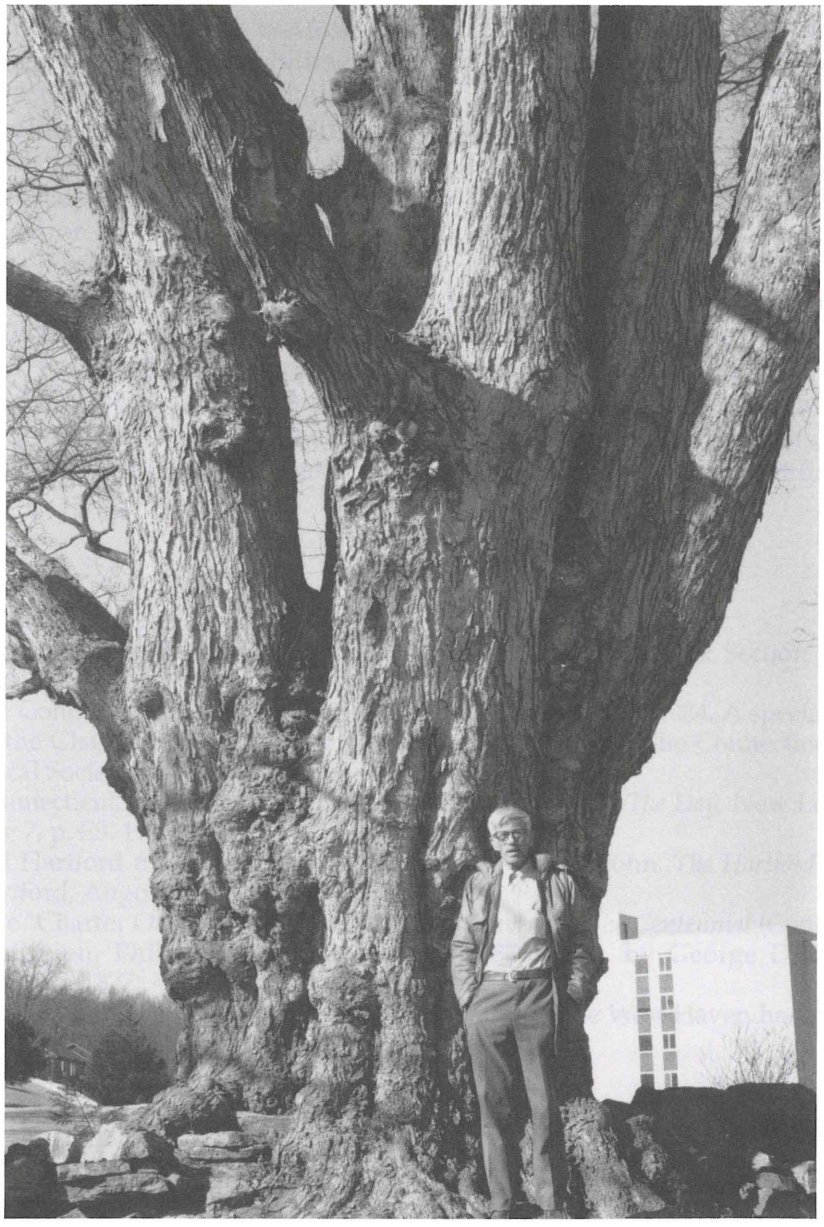
In East Haven, an Oak tree sent by President Theodore Roosevelt to commemorate General Lafayette's 1824 visit to the town was planted on the town green in 1908. When the tree died, the trunk was carved into a bust of Roosevelt by Mr. Glenn Rossi. Unfortunately the unusual statue was vandalized and removed in 1986.

"Trees for Towns" was an innovative program in which United Technologies, the Connecticut Nurseryman's Association, and the State Departments of Economic Development, Environmental Protection, and Agriculture cooperated to distribute more than 5,700 free trees to celebrate Connecticut's 350th birthday in 1986. The distribution of 30 flowering Crabapples to each of the State's 169 towns was made in April to coincide with Arbor Day and, coming seven months after the devastation of Hurricane Gloria, was very well received.

United Technologies supplied $75,000 for the plants and hired a State coordinator for the project. The Connecticut Nurseryman's Association picked the following seven types of Crabapples (*Malus*): 'Dolgo,' 'Red Silver,' 'Spring Snow,' *floribunda*, 'Profusion,' 'Radiant,' and 'Royalty.' In order to participate, towns had to submit a planting plan, appoint a local program coordinator, and agree to properly care for the six to eight foot tall trees.

Notes

1. The following references were used to write the Charter Oak Section of this Chapter:
   The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin. 49(3):109-157. 1984. A special issue on the Charter Oak emphasizing artifacts from the tree. The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford.
   "Connecticut's historic Charter Oak." Kimball, Carol W. *The Day*, New London, Aug 7, p. E3. 1986.
   "All Hartford mourned a symbol of Liberty." Cleary, John. *The Hartford Times*, Hartford, August 21. 1967.
   "The "Charter Oak"." Anon. Chapter 12 in *Souvenir of the Centennial* (Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1876) pub. by George D. Curtis, Hartford. 1877.
2. In 1902 there were 168 towns in Connecticut because West Haven had not yet separated from Orange.



The National Champion Sugar Maple, Norwich. This tree, pictured with Bill Linke, has a circumference of 22 feet 5 inches and is growing out of a stone wall between the Norwich Sheraton Inn and a Connecticut DOT commuter parking lot. (G. Dreyer)

3

CONNECTICUT'S BIGGEST TREES

We are proud to report that Connecticut is home to at least six National Champion and 125 New England Champion Trees. As of January 1, 1989, our Big Tree Files listed 183 kinds of trees of which 51 are native to Connecticut and an additional 35 are native to other parts of the United States. Two appendices located at the back of this book provide detailed information about the State's largest trees. Appendix III is a series of tables giving the locations and measurements of some of the largest individuals of 17 different kinds of trees growing in Connecticut. Appendix IV is the complete Connecticut Big Tree List, which not only gives the measurements and location of the champion tree in each taxon, but also gives the New England and U.S. Champions for comparison.

THE TOWNS

One way to judge the geographic coverage of our big tree survey is to look at the information in our files town-by-town. We have data sheets on at least one tree in 118 different towns, or 70 percent of the State's 169 municipalities. In addition, we have letters in our files about trees from another 23 towns, bringing our statewide response rate to 83 percent. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the information we have gathered about trees depends very much on the interest and amount of time spent by local volunteers. Greenwich, the Hartford region, Litchfield and Morris (with the White Memorial Foundation), and New London (with Connecticut College) are areas that could be considered over-represented. We still have

large gaps in the Stamford to Danbury area, the New Haven area and the northeast and northwest corners of our State. We trust this publication will inspire volunteers in those areas to have their trees represented in the next listings. Towns reporting ten or more big trees are:

Town	*No. of Trees in Big Tree File*	*Town*	*No. of Trees in Big Tree File*
Greenwich	80	Wethersfield	22
Hartford	61	Morris	20
Litchfield	42	Fairfield	19
New London	36	Mansfield	13
Glastonbury	36	East Windsor	11
West Hartford	30	Guilford	10
Manchester	27		

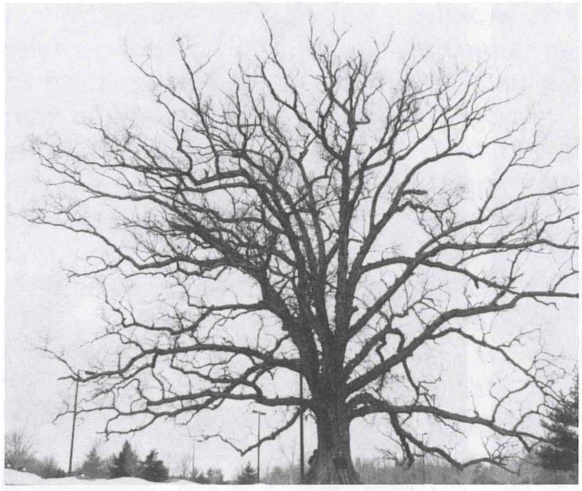
THE TREES: HOW MANY? WHAT KINDS?

By December 31, 1988, the last date for reports used here, there were data sheets containing measurements and locations for 715 individual trees. Of the 183 taxa reported, the trees with at least ten data sheets each in our files were:

Tree	*No. Data Sheets*	*Tree*	*No. Data Sheets*
White Oak	47	Sugar Maple	13
Red Oak	20	Sycamore	12
American Elm	18	Pin Oak	12
Black Oak	16	American Beech	11
Copper Beech	16	Sassafras	11
Swamp White Oak	15	Tulip Tree	10
White Ash	14		

White Oak is Connecticut's Official Tree and is the type of tree most often reported in this survey. One explanation for this may be that White Oaks appear to be the most common tree to grow "very large," relative to other trees in our landscape. There seem to be more big White Oaks in Connecticut than other kinds of trees that can grow to a similar size. Interestingly, no White Oaks appear in the list of the ten biggest trees in the State.

The way the Notable Trees Committee functioned also affected the



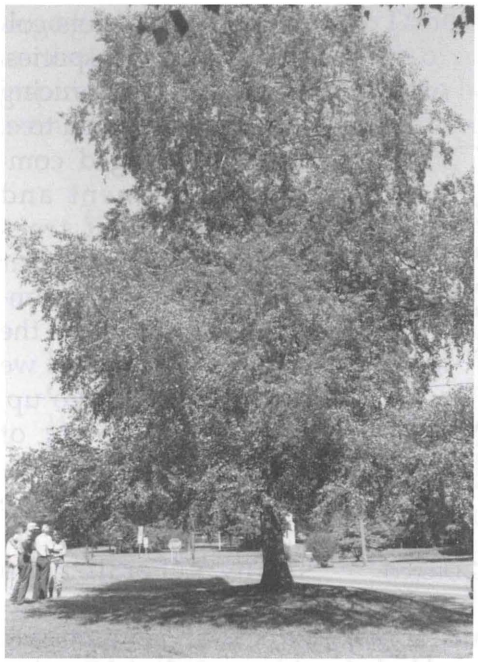
White Oak, West Hartford. Growing on the University of Connecticut campus, this 21 foot 6 inch circumference tree is the second largest on record in the State. (G. Dreyer)

number of data sheets collected for a given species. Once we had a convincing champion for a certain tree, we only encouraged complete measurement and documentation of trees which were somewhat near the State champ in circumference. This caused the relative size of the trees we added sheets for to go up, but the total number of sheets grew more slowly as we added more and more champions.

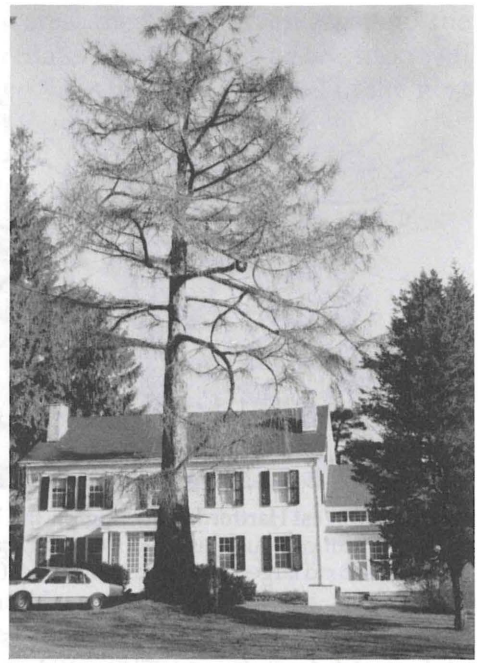
If any generalization about big trees in Connecticut emerged from this survey, it is that a majority of the champions are open, not forest grown. This can be seen by their wide-spreading branches and the retention of lower branches on the trunk. That this should be so for exotic species and varieties makes sense, since most were planted by people in yards and parks, and were probably cultivated during their lives. Many of our champion native trees also grew in the open and were either associated with human habitations for generations, or were the lucky few trees left in fence-rows, as boundary trees, or to shade livestock in the open Connecticut farm country of yesteryear.

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

When we began our search for big trees, Connecticut had only one National Champion, a Gray Birch growing on the Grant Farm in Melrose. The tree's owner told one of our volunteers that he had moved the tree from next to the barn to its current location near the road in the 1930s. George Grant, a relative of that tree's owner, has since found an even larger Gray Birch in Somers which was confirmed as the new champion in April, 1989. With a circumference of 6 feet 6 inches, this tree is a full foot larger in girth than the former champ. Gray Birch is a good example of the very different growth potential of different tree species; while on the scale of Oaks and Sycamores these trees are almost insignificant in size, within their species



The former National Co-Champion Gray Birch, Melrose. Connecticut Botanical Society members confer with Selma Grant, a relative of the owner, next to the 5 foot 7 inch circumference tree. (G. Dreyer)



The National Co-Champion European Larch, Greenwich. With a girth of 14 feet 3 inches, this deciduous conifer is a new addition to the National Big Tree list. (G. Dreyer)

they are considered giants.

The first national champion tree crowned by members of the Notable Trees Committee was a Sugar Maple in Norwich. This tree was locally recognized as quite large, but it was not until Bill Linke convinced me to help him measure it and check the AFA list that we knew how special it was. Growing out of an old stone wall, the tree's huge 22 foot 5 inch trunk was obscured by wild shrubs, Poison Ivy and Oriental Bittersweet, and was ignored by the many people using the DOT commuter parking lot to its east and the Sheraton Norwich Inn driveway to the west. Quick acknowledgement of the tree's importance by DOT District Landscape Architect Fred Barnett allowed the Maple to be pruned, cabled, its root system fenced, and a sign erected. The co-owners are very proud of the tree and have promised to be responsible for its continued care.

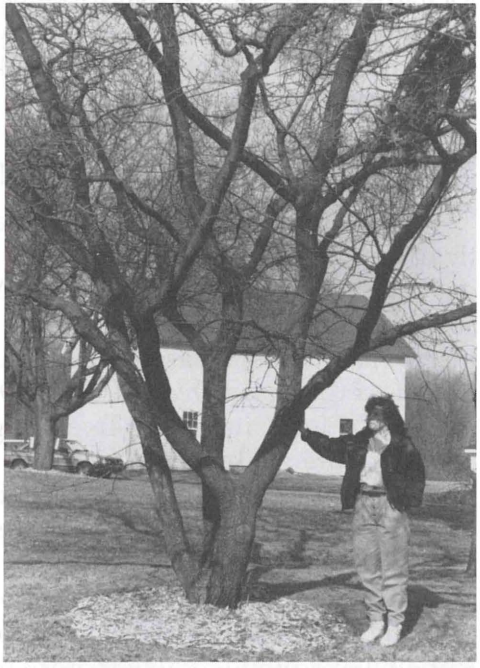
Greenwich is home to the National Co-Champion European Larch tree, which rises 83 feet above the ground and has a circumference of 14 feet 3

inches at 4.5 feet up its huge trunk. European Larch, like its American relative, Tamarack, is an unusual conifer in that it is deciduous, dropping its needles each fall and regrowing them each spring. This championship may be the most satisfying result of Mary Jane Nickerson's monumental effort to document Greenwich's great trees; she is credited with first reporting the tree to the Connecticut Botanical Society and to the American Forestry Association. The tree's owner asked that we not disclose its location.

The native Butternut tree is a close relative of the better known Black Walnut and is frequently found in the vicinity of old farms and homesteads where it was a source of food, fuel, wood for furniture, and a yellow dye made from the inner bark. The national champion tree of this species grows behind Gordon and Mary Wheeler's farmhouse on King's Highway, Chester. Retired DEP Forester Mike Pochan originally brought the tree to the Society's attention, and Ed Richardson made the official measurement and submitted the tree to the AFA. At 19 feet 10 inches circumference, 80 feet tall and an average canopy spread of 76 feet, it is the largest on record in the United States.

The Bear or Scrub Oak is one of a few Oak species which, unlike their mighty brethren, usually are more shrub- than tree-like. The new National Champion Bear Oak is growing in Windsor and is 25 feet tall and 4 feet in circumference (measured at 6 inches above ground, since it branches at about 1 foot up). The tree grows in a lawn at Northwest Park, Lange Road, and was probably planted there. Once again, it was Ed Richardson who got the credit for identifying, measuring and reporting this simultaneously huge (for its species), but small tree.

The National Champion Bear Oak, Windsor. Usually a shrubby species, this 4 foot circumference specimen is growing in Northwest Park and is pictured with Park Naturalist Kathy Perillo. (G. Dreyer)



The National Champion Black Oak, East Granby. Ed Richardson stands next to this 416 AFA point, 25 foot 8 inch circumference giant. (G. Dreyer)

At the opposite end of the Oak spectrum is another native Connecticut tree which is well known and often reaches great size. This is the Black Oak, and the tree in Emelia Elander's pasture on Old Road in East Granby is the largest on record in the country. Its huge 24 foot 9 inch girth is most imposing, while its 82 foot height and 88 foot spread are somewhat less unusual for a mature Oak. It was reported to Ed Richardson by Thomas Nigro while Richardson was measuring another tree in the area. The tree's discovery has led to intense local interest, and the East Granby Land Trust is looking into ways to help care for and preserve this giant.

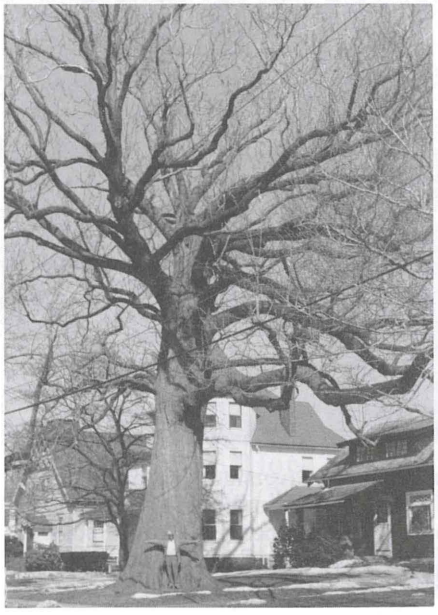
NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONS

The State of Connecticut is home to 125 trees which are the largest of their kind reported in New England. Fully 69 percent of the 183 tree taxa on our Big Tree List (Appendix IV) are New England Champions, and each is so designated by its common name appearing in boldface. Our claim to so many champions is based on a comparison of our list with *New England Records of Champion Trees* (Holmes 1988), which is the source of the data in the "NE" column in the Big Tree List given here.

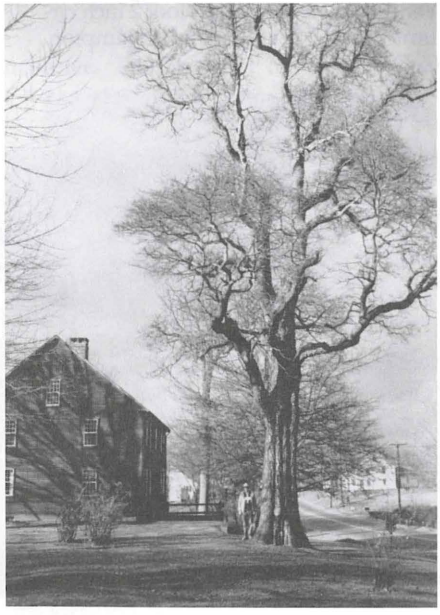
There are a number of reasons why Connecticut has so many New England Champion Trees. Ours is the only State that made a concerted, four-year effort to document such trees in recent times. Furthermore, Connecticut is the southernmost of the New England states, has the mildest climate, and thus the potential to grow a greater diversity of trees than our more northern neighbors. Finally, we have added to the New England list a great many non-native trees grown as ornamentals. In the past, such big

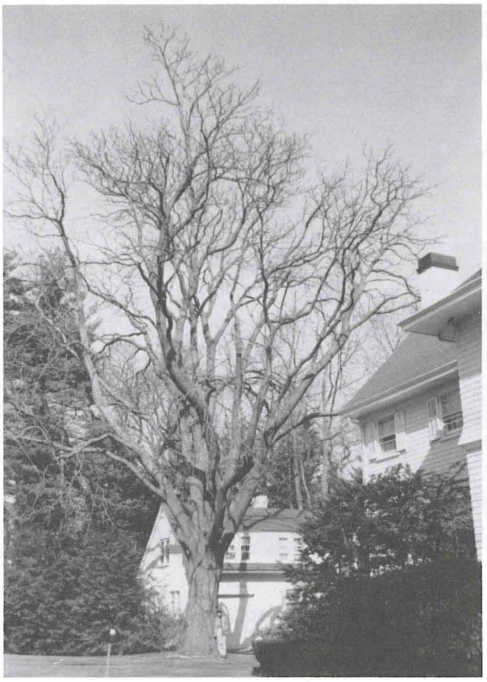
American Beech, West Hartford. Ed Richardson with the second largest known of this species in Connecticut at 301 AFA points. (G. Dreyer)

Cucumber Magnolia, Wethersfield. Bill Linke with the 21 foot 6 inch New England Champion.

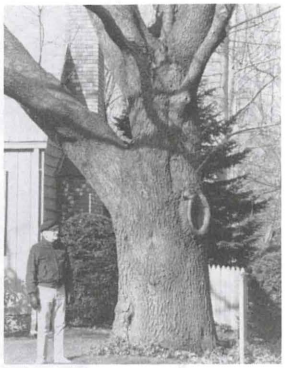


Sassafras, Windsor. A New England champion with a circumference of almost 12 feet, the tree is shown with Ed Richardson and the nearby colonial era house of its owner. (G. Dreyer)



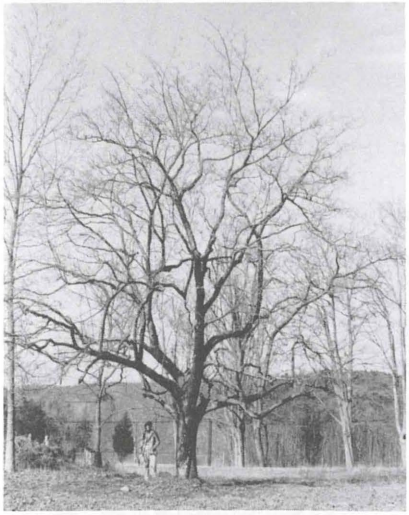


Kentucky Coffee Tree, Greenwich. The New England Champion for this tree is 12 feet 5 inches circumference, 226 AFA points. (G. Dreyer)



Black Cherry, Stratford. William Reid stands with the 12 foot 1 inch circumference New England Champion. (G. Dreyer)

Flowering Dogwood, Greenwich. Wendy Dreyer with the 5 foot 2 inch circumference New England Champion. (G. Dreyer)



Serviceberry, Riverside. This tree is the New England Champion at 11 feet 10 inches circumference and 232 AFA points with Notable Trees Committee member Mary Jane Nickerson. (G. Dreyer)

Crack Willow, Bridgeport. This 19 foot 11 inch circumference New England Champion shows some crown damage caused by Hurricane Gloria (1985). (G. Dreyer)

tree lists were initiated and elaborated mostly by foresters, who are less familiar with exotic species. Horticulturists and botanists, while more interested in identifying unusual and exotic plants, seem less likely to care which is the biggest. An outstanding exception is the Long Island Horticultural Society's *The Trees of Long Island* (1973), another inspira-

Osage Orange, Manchester. The far right tree is the New England Champion at 11 feet circumference, 209 AFA points. (G. Dreyer)

tion for the present publication. We hope that by "sweeping" the championships and adding so many new kinds of trees to the New England list, horticulturists, foresters and botanists elsewhere will be encouraged to work together to document their local trees.

CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONS

The ten largest trees in Connecticut, using the AFA formula to compare them, are as follows:

Tree	*Town*	*AFA Points*	*Circ.*
The "Pinchot" Sycamore	Weatogue	438	25 ft. 8 in.
Black Oak	East Granby	416	25 ft. 6 in.
Northern Red Oak	West Ashford	403	26 ft. 1 in.
"Weeping" Willow	Suffield	394	24 ft. 0 in.
Silver Maple	Ridgefield	393	23 ft. 11 in.
European Beech	Pomfret	390	22 ft. 8 in.
Eastern Cottonwood	Riverside	387	20 ft. 10 in.
Sugar Maple	Norwich	382	22 ft. 5 in.
Copper Beech	Willimantic	376	22 ft. 5 in.
Tulip Tree	Pomfret	375	21 ft. 10 in.

The "Pinchot" Sycamore is, by the AFA point system, the largest tree on record in Connecticut. Allen Cook recognized the tree as unusually large and measured its circumference every few years from 1929 to 1945. He used a nail placed in the trunk at 4.5 feet above ground to be sure of comparable results. Highlights of Cook's measurements are: 1929, 20 feet 9 inches; 1935, 21 feet 4 inches; 1939, 21 feet 8 inches; 1945, 22 feet 1 inch. Since 1945 the tree has grown an additional 3 feet 7 inches in circumference to a total of 25 feet 8 inches. As previously mentioned, Appendix IV contains detailed measurements and locations of many more of the State's largest trees.

It is important to understand that the designation of a tree as the largest of its kind is based solely on information the Notable Trees Committee has on hand at any given time. We try to consistently use the phrase "largest known" because there always seems to be another, bigger tree lurking around the next bend in the road. This explains why some tree owners have certificates indicating that their tree is the largest, yet another is listed in these pages. An excellent example is the American Elm on Penobscot Street, Norwich (mentioned below). Although in early 1987 it was the

largest on record in the State, it is now (1989) considered twelfth in line for that title.

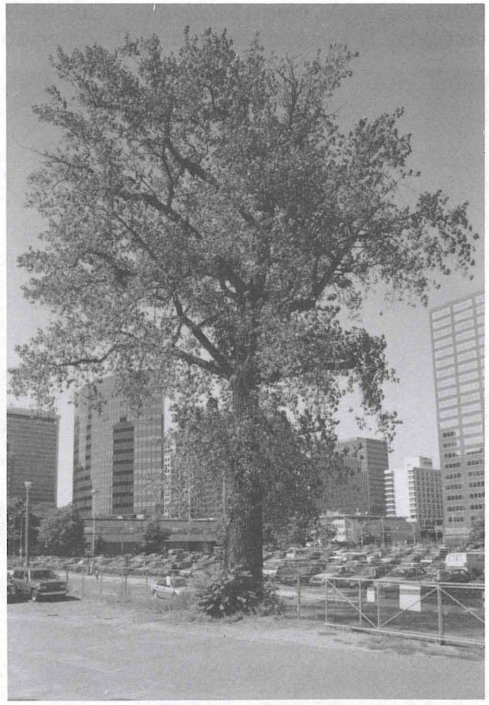
The State's largest White Oak almost did not make it to our list. Consulting Arborist William Bader of Washington Depot led a Connecticut Botanical Society big tree field trip around Litchfield County in the summer of 1987. We saw many very interesting specimens, and ended our tour at the Wilcox farm in Sharon late in the afternoon. As we trekked across a series of pastures, ominous dark clouds approached from the west. Thunder began to rumble and we became nervous about being out in the open during what was fast becoming a powerful electrical storm. We managed to take a few quick photographs and measure the 21 foot circumference before we ran for the cars. The results were soaked botanists and an unmeasured tree. Its circumference was such that it could have been larger than the University of Connecticut's West Hartford White Oak reported by Ed Richardson. We started thinking about it as the one that got away. To his credit, Mr. Richardson took the time just before our December 1988 deadline to visit Sharon and fully measure the reigning champion

Common Apple, North Stonington. This tree is the second largest of its kind on record in Connecticut at 11 feet 4 inches in girth. (T. Zetterstrom)

specimen of our official State tree.

The Elm tree growing *in* (*not* next to) Penobscot Street in Norwich is a good example of neighbors banding together to save a tree. This American Elm, the largest of its species known in Connecticut at the time, had the bad manners to drop a limb on a parked car. Since the car's owner had allegedly attempted to get the city to prune the tree prior to this event, she sued the town for damages. The city fathers' first thought was to cut down the tree and remove the potential for future litigation. Upon hearing this, local residents, including the owner of the dented car, rallied to the support of the tree. Various media reports, and confirmation by the Notable Trees Committee that the tree was of statewide significance, convinced the town to spare the tree. The ensuing publicity alerted a local arborist, who agreed to provide needed tree care at no charge.

Not all tree stories have such happy endings. In 1986 neighbors of the North Windham School asked the Notable Trees Committee for help when the Willimantic School District announced plans for an addition to the school building to be built on land occupied by a beautifully shaped White Oak. Estimated to be well over 200 years old, the tree had a circumference of 15 feet, was 60 feet tall and spread its branches over 98 feet of the school yard where untold children played. While by no means the largest of its kind, it was a classic example of an open grown White Oak tree. Unfortunately, by the time the conflict was brought to the School Board's attention, the planning process was at the point where it would reportedly have cost $87,000 to change the location of the addition. Despite letters from the Notable Trees Committee and other concerned citizens, the



Eastern Cottonwood, Hartford. Currently ranked as sixth largest in the State, this 16 feet+ circumference tree grows in a part of downtown Hartford which was once the floodplain of the Connecticut River. (T. Zetterstrom)

school addition now stands where the tree once grew.

As a footnote to this story, we realized rather late that there are means by which qualified consulting arborists and other professionals can establish the monetary value of a landscape tree. Using the nationally accepted method of the International Society of Arboriculture, the North Windham White Oak tree may have been worth as much as $70,000, based on its species, size, condition, and location. Trees may not have "rights," but they do have measurable value which can be used in their defense and preservation.

One of the largest Sargent's Weeping Hemlocks in the world was discovered on abandoned farmland behind a shopping center in Branford, when the owner decided to subdivide for a housing development. These unusual dwarf trees are all offspring from a few seedlings found in New York state in the 1860s. Although not difficult to purchase in the nursery trade today, very large ones are rare. The Branford tree measures 18 feet tall, has a 35 foot spread and an 8 foot 9 inch circumference. This spot had apparently become a gathering place for youths who had scorched the trunk with fires and spray painted slogans on it. The developer's plan called for protection during construction and a small park was established around the Hemlock.

Some places seem to have more than their share of trees on the Connecticut Big Tree List. While we might expect colleges, universities and big-city parks to have grown unusual trees for a long time, the story of the Putnam Hill Apartments in Greenwich has a different twist. Thanks to a certain Mr. William Marcy Tweed, the landscape around these apartment buildings hosts seven New England Champion Trees (Weeping Beech, Blue Atlas Cedar, Thread Sawara Cypress, Washington Hawthorn, Upright English Oak, Sourwood, and Japanese Umbrella-pine). "Boss" Tweed ran the New York City political machine during the 1860s when Frederick Law Olmsted was designing and constructing Central Park. It seems likely that Greenwich resident Tweed took advantage of Olmsted's expertise (as well as building and plant materials) for a landscaping project at his own Post Road estate. Years later, the builders of the apartment complex were unusually respectful of the existing plants during design and construction, and the result is housing in the midst of a unique plant collection.

In some cases towns or private, non-profit organizations have assumed responsibility for the care of individual special trees. The 26 foot circumference Red Oak on Giant Oak Lane in West Ashford was the national champion during much of this century, but was dethroned in the early

1970s. Katharine Matthies reported the tree was the largest entered in a State Big Tree Contest in 1927. Perhaps its most amazing feature is the huge root buttresses which begin flaring out at about 6 feet above ground, reminiscent of trees in a tropical forest. The tree is under the protection and ownership of the Joshua's Tract Conservation and Historic Trust, Inc., which counts the "Ashford Oak" as one of its most important and visible properties. The tree has been showing its age lately and may not be with us much longer.

Red Oak, Bethlehem. The third largest known Red Oak in the State has a circumference of 21 feet 3 inches and 350 AFA points. Notable Trees Committee member Dorothy Swan is pictured with the tree. (W. Dreyer)

The Red Oak tree ranked third in the State grows in Bethlehem on property currently under development. Reported by concerned neighbors to the Notable Trees Committee and appropriate town commissions, the tree figured in the planning of road and houselot locations, and we hope a small parcel of land around it will be deeded to the local land trust. As mentioned earlier, the "Granby Oak" is another tree cared for by a local land trust organization.

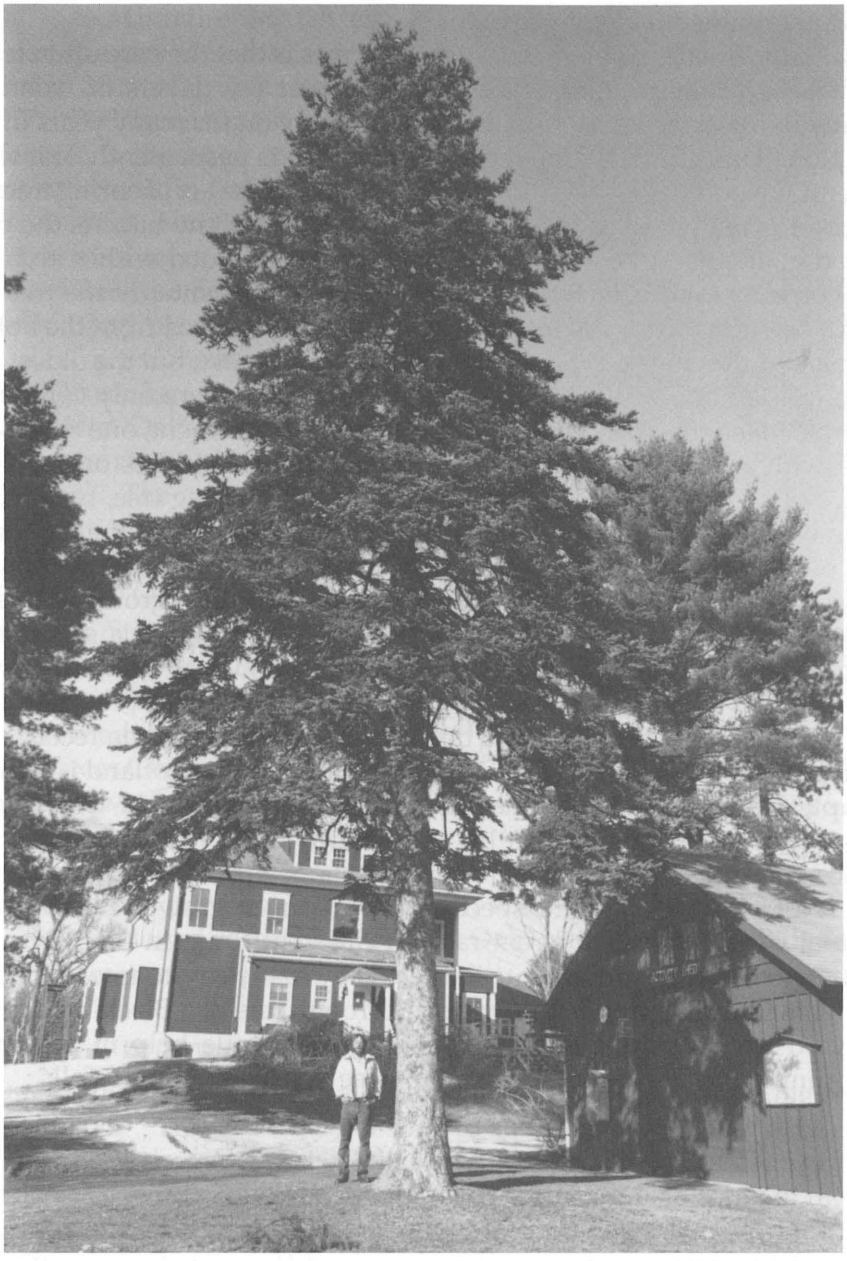
Tree Size and Age

One of the first things people ask when confronted with a big tree is "how old is it?" This is a hard question to answer for a number of reasons. As most people know, trees in climates with a distinct cold season grow in annual cycles, with growth beginning each spring and stopping in the fall. This stop-start pattern is recorded in the tree's wood by the formation of concentric growth rings. When a cross section (core) is removed from the trunk, one can see and count the rings, each of which corresponds to a year's growth. Thus the age of the tree at the height of the core or section

can be determined by a ring count.

An unfortunate problem with very big trees is that they are often rotten and hollow in the center. Since only the outer few layers of wood are actually living, functioning tissue, trees can carry on for many years in this condition. Unfortunately the record of their age is permanently lost when the central wood rots. A second problem relates to the act of coring trees. A tree corer is really just a hand turned drill with a hollow bit. As the bit is twisted in, it cuts a cylinder and captures a tube of wood within it. If one aims correctly (and is lucky) the corer will go to the center of the tree and record the entire history of tree rings. The core is removed from the hollow drill bit and the rings can be counted. This sounds easy, but the oldest part of the tree is not always in the center, and tree corers are only commonly available in lengths to 20 inches. Using such an instrument, one could core a tree with a radius of 20 inches or a diameter of 40 inches or a circumference of about 10 feet (126 inches). That's a pretty big tree, but smaller than most of our champs. The alternative to coring is to cut the tree down and count the rings on the stump (not a recommended procedure). The White Pines in Cathedral Pines, Cornwall are the tallest group of trees in the State, with individuals up to 150 feet in height. After a storm blew down some of these giants in 1980, scientists found that a few trees were 300 years old, the remainder closer to 200 years.

The only other way to know a tree's age is to have a written record of its planting. The Black Walnut at the Waldo Homestead in Scotland is the only example we have of a documented planting of a very old tree. When measured in 1986, the tree was 189 years old with a 15 foot 3 inch circumference, thus it had an average growth rate of one inch in circumference per year. Not only do different species have different growth rates, but individual trees grow at different rates at different times in their lives. In addition to heredity, growth rate is affected by many environmental factors as explained in Chapter 2. Knowing the growth rate of a Black Walnut in a farmyard in Scotland, Connecticut might be of little help in accurately determining the age of the same kind of tree in Fairfield or Norfolk.



Pacific Silver Fir, White Memorial Foundation, Litchfield. Foundation employee John Grabowski and one of a number of Champion trees on this very large preserve. (K. Cudworth)

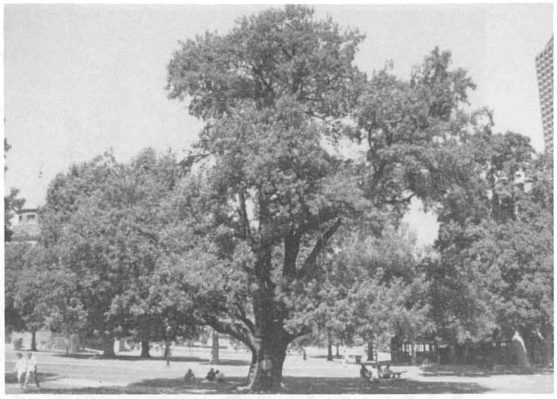
4

TREE COLLECTIONS TO VISIT IN CONNECTICUT

Connecticut has only two functioning arboreta, or institutions dedicated to the collection and display of woody plants in a scientific manner. There are, however, numerous parks, town greens, cemeteries, college campuses, corporate headquarters, and other places where visitors can enjoy a diversity of trees. The following list of locations to visit is based on our experience over the past four years and may omit a number of worthy sites we have not seen. Since few of these places have labeled collections, the use of one or more popular guides to tree identification is helpful. The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts and the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx, New York are two of the finest institutions of their kind in the temperate zone and are highly recommended for those interested in well documented tree collections.

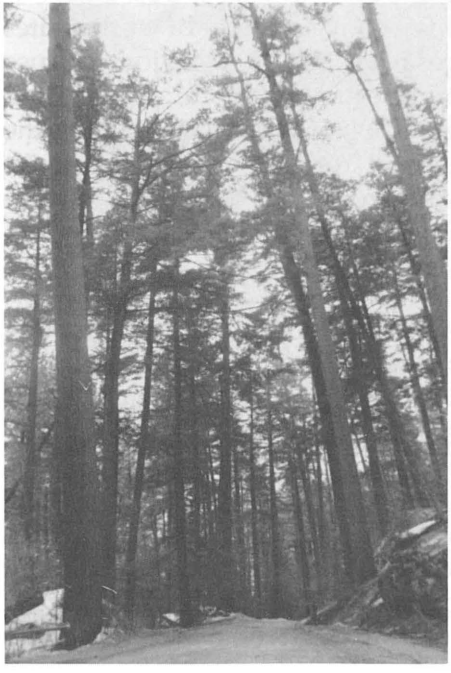
Bushnell Park, Hartford. In 1853 Hartford became the first city in the nation to allocate municipal funds for the establishment of a public park. Named for the Reverend Horace Bushnell, it was designed by Swiss born architect and horticulturist Jacob Weidenmann beginning in 1861. The original plantings included 157 varieties of trees and shrubs. After recent years of neglect, the Bushnell Park Foundation (Box 31173, Hartford, CT 06103) in 1988 launched a $1.6 million campaign to restore the park's plantings. Millions of dollars have already gone into repairing structures within the park. Unusual trees originating in Asia and found here include the Turkey Oak, Oriental Oak, Chinese Toon tree, and Hardy Rubber tree, all the largest trees

of their type known in the State. Two first generation offspring of the Charter Oak also grow here (See Chapter 2). Future plans call for labeling of trees, replanting of interesting specimens from all over the world, and publication of a detailed tree identification map. Bushnell Park is located in downtown Hartford directly north and east of the State Capitol Building.



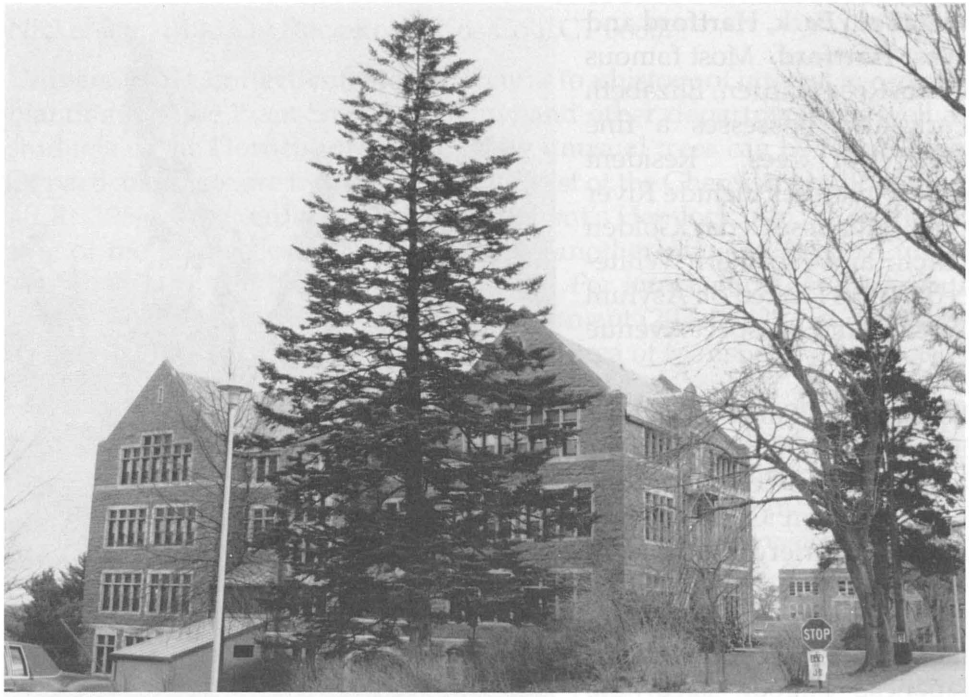
Turkey Oak, Bushnell Park, Hartford. Planned renovations are soon to reestablish historic Bushnell Park as a mecca for tree lovers. (G. Dreyer)

Cathedral Pines, Cornwall. Designated a National Natural Landmark and owned by The Nature Conservancy, this stand of White Pine with Oak and Hemlock was recognized as significant as early as 1934 by Katharine Matthies. (G. Dreyer)



Cathedral Pines, Cornwall. A natural stand of White Pine, Hemlock and various hardwoods, Cathedral Pines is notable for a number of reasons. More than any other place, this 43 acre Nature Conservancy preserve provides an experience of what part of Connecticut's pre-colonial forest was probably like. Trees up to 150 feet in height, the tallest in the State, are common in the oldest portion of the forest, where scientists counted 300 years of tree rings in some White Pines blown down in 1980. Designated a National Natural Landmark in 1982 by the National Park Service, Cathedral Pines is located near the intersections of Valley and Essex Hill Roads in Cornwall.

Connecticut College Arboretum and Campus, New London. Established in 1931, one purpose of the Arboretum is to collect, conduct research on and



Grand Fir, Connecticut College, New London. Between the campus grounds, the Arboretum and the Caroline Black Garden, visitors can enjoy a great diversity of trees. (G. Dreyer)

display trees and shrubs native to eastern North America. Many trees along main trails and in special gardens are labeled. The college campus, which overlooks the city of New London and Long Island Sound, is planted with a great diversity of exotic and native trees. The Caroline Black Garden, established in the mid-1920s, contains mature specimens of some unusual trees. Brochures and other information are available at the Arboretum Office, New London Hall (203-447-7700). The campus main entrance is on Rt. 32; the Arboretum entrance is on Williams Street west of campus.

Cotton Hollow Tree Trail, Glastonbury. Established in 1988 by the Trails Committee of the Conservation Commission, this is a one mile long loop trail with labeled specimens of over 30 predominantly native tree species. The trail, marked with white blazes, begins behind the Brookside Restaurant on Sawmill Road and meanders within the Roaring Brook Floodplain.

Elizabeth Park, Hartford and West Hartford. Most famous for its Rose Garden, Elizabeth Park also possesses a fine variety of trees. Resident champion trees include River Birch, Japanese Cedar, Golden Larch, and Northern White-cedar. It is located on Asylum Avenue and Prospect Avenue (203-722-6541).

Essex Town Park. With help in identification from the Notable Trees Committee, the Essex Garden Club recently labeled a variety of ornamental trees in this small park. Of particular interest is the almost 12 foot circumference Japanese Pagoda Tree, the State Champion for its species. The park is on Main Street, next to the post office.

Blue Spruce variety, Elizabeth Park, West Hartford and Hartford. Another outstanding Capitol area park with interesting gardens and trees. (G. Dreyer)

Marsh Botanical Garden, Yale University, New Haven. Although this garden is mainly of historic interest, there are some mature specimens of unusual trees. Marsh Botanical Garden is located at the corner of Prospect Street and Henry Street, New Haven.

Montgomery Pinetum, Greenwich. Operated by the Greenwich Garden Center, the Pinetum has interesting collections of conifers, plus rhododendrons, azaleas and woodland wildflowers. The Pinetum is on Bible Street, in the Cos Cob section of Greenwich.

***Trees to Remember*, Greenwich.** This is not a location but a publication which constitutes a notable trees survey of the town of Greenwich. Compiled by Mary Jane Nickerson under the auspices of The Garden Club of Old Greenwich, it lists name, location and size for the largest of about 100 kinds of trees growing in Greenwich. For further information write to Mrs.

Nickerson at 130 Cat Rock Road, Cos Cob, CT 06807.

University of Connecticut, Storrs. Thanks to a history of interest in campus plantings by the Plant Science, Botany, and other departments as well as students in the Horticulture Club, many unusual trees can be found here. Of particular note are two weeping trees east of the Chemistry building just off Rt. 195, a Camperdown Elm and a Sargent's Hemlock. On the southeast side of the Home Economics building is another unusual tree, a Cutleaf Weeping European Birch planted in 1905. For information about campus plantings contact the Plant Sciences Department (203-486-2924). The campus is located along Route 195 in the Storrs area of Mansfield.

University of Connecticut Bartlett Arboretum, Stamford. Formerly the home of the founder of the Bartlett Tree Service, Connecticut's only State-owned arboretum is operated by the University of Connecticut's Plant Science Department. It has an extensive collection of trees and an excellent dwarf conifer collection. Self-guided tree tour trails help visitors identify over 100 specimens, including State champion Korean Stewartia and Dawyck (upright) Beech trees. The Arboretum is located on High Ridge Road (Rt. 137) in Stamford (203-322-6971).

Wadsworth "Arboretum," Middletown. Three rows of over 100 trees planted in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries constitute this relatively unknown collection. It was established by Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth (1871-1941), a successful financier best known for donating his estate to the people of Connecticut as what is now Wadsworth Falls State Park, also in Middletown. Notable specimens include Kentucky Coffee Tree, River Birch, Katsura, and Yellowwood. The trees are at least partially on State land and are unlabeled and unmanaged. One row of trees runs along both sides of Long Lane and the other two are parallel to and east of Long Lane. All three rows begin at Wadsworth Street and are near the Long Lane School, Middletown.

White Memorial Foundation and Conservation Center, Litchfield and Morris. With over 4,000 acres, this is the largest private preserve in the state. A number of State champion trees, including Striped Maple, White, Blue and Black Spruce, American Hornbeam, and Black Ash grow on this property. While some of the special trees are rather inaccessible, others can be located by inquiring at the Conservation Center, two miles southwest of Litchfield Center on Rt. 202, (203-567-0015).

Giant Oak, West Ashford. Once ranked the largest in the nation, this venerable old Red Oak tree is still the champion for our State. DEP Ecologist Ken Metzler stands in front of the 26 foot circumference giant, which was included in Katharine Matthies's *Trees of Note in Connecticut.* (G. Dreyer)

APPENDIX I

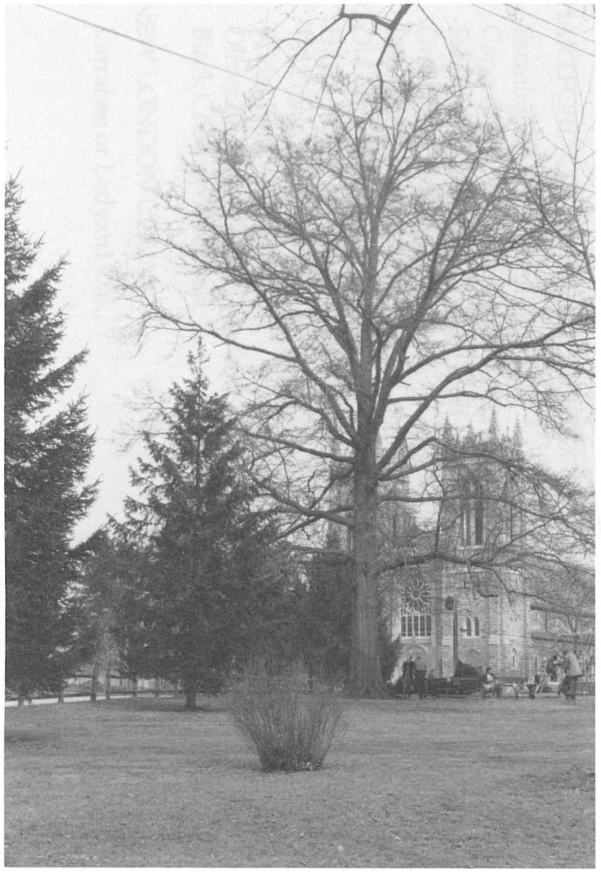
CHECKLIST OF KATHARINE MATTHIES'S 1934 "TREES OF NOTE IN CONNECTICUT"

The Notable Trees Committee attempted to relocate all the trees mentioned by Katharine Matthies in her book *Trees of Note in Connecticut.* Due to the extensive devastation by Dutch Elm Disease, we have assumed all Elms listed by Miss Matthies are dead unless verified alive. The trees are grouped by county and listed as they appeared in Miss Matthies's book. Circumference of trunk and year measured are given when possible.

	Verified Alive	Verified or Presumed Dead	No Information
LITCHFIELD COUNTY			
Whipping Post Elm, Litchfield		X	
Revolutionary Oak, Litchfield	100", 1989		
McKinley Oak, Litchfield	83", 1989		
Colvorcoresses Oak, Litchfield	131", 1989		
Lincoln Oak, Litchfield	72", 1989		
Primeval Oak, Litchfield	214", 1989		
Sign Post Elm, Litchfield		X	
1812 Elms, Litchfield		X	
Connecticut Sycamore, Litchfield	195", 1989		
Beecher Elm, Litchfield		X	
Sterling Elm, Sharon		X	
Sentinel Elm, Sharon		X	
Calhoun Elm, Litchfield		X	
Harris Elm, Litchfield		X	
Cogswell Maple, New Preston	180", 1987		
Centennial Horse Chestnut, Litchfield	ca80", 1989		
Horace Bushnell Elm, Bantum		X	
1812 Oak, Watertown	X		
White Oak, Gaylordsville	240", 1985		
Tiffany Elm, Hartland		X	
Cathedral Pines, Cornwall	X		
Glebe House Sycamore, Woodbury	214", 1987		
FAIRFIELD COUNTY			
Ye Old Oak, Easton	X		

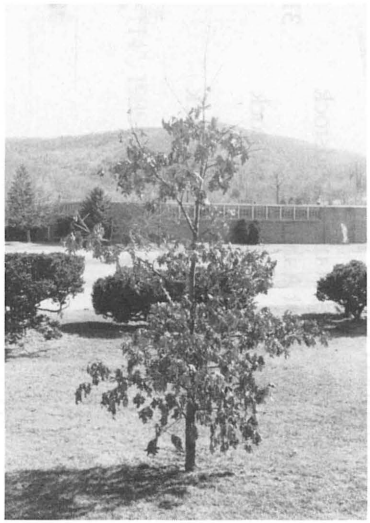
	Verified Alive	Verified or Presumed Dead	No Information
Black Cherry, Brookfield			X
Napoleon Willow Grandchild, Fairfield		X	
Oldest Inhabitant, Fairfield (Oak)		X	
Revolutionary Sycamore, Danbury	X		
Scion of Charter Oak, Redding			X
1812 Sycamore, Fairfield	X		
Pequot Beeches, Fairfield		X	
Nichols' Spruces, Lyons Plains, Weston			X
Hequetch Sycamore, Stamford			X
Revolutionary Elm, Redding		X	
Oak, Westport			X
NEW HAVEN COUNTY			
Cemetery Oak, Derby			X
Mulberry, Guilford		X	
Cooke Hill Oak, Wallingford		X	
Great Elm Planting, New Haven	114", 1988	(one remains)	
Johnson Oak, Northford		X	
Indian Tree, Oxford		X	
Election Grove, Woodbridge			X
Great Oak, Double Beach, Branford			X
Roosevelt Oak, East Haven		X	
HARTFORD COUNTY & MIDDLESEX COUNTY			
Farmington Elms, Farmington		X	
Canoe Birch, Warehouse Point (East Windsor)			X
Sarah Whitman Hooker Elm, West Hartford		X	
Great Elm, Wethersfield		X	
Elm, Canton		X	
Old Elms, Clinton		X	
Hayden Oak, Windsor		X	
1812 Oak, East Glastonbury		X	
Bridal Elm, Wethersfield		X	
Oliver Ellsworth Elms, Windsor		X	
Black Cherry, Warehouse Point		X	
NEW LONDON COUNTY			
Larrabee or Ledyard Oak,		X	

	Verified Alive	Verified or Presumed Dead	No Information
Winthrop Apple, New London		X	
Jasper Gray Elm, Hamburg		X	
Lake Pataquanset Sassafras, East Lyme	122", 1985		
Bolleswood Hemlocks, New London	remnants		
TOLLAND COUNTY			
Great White Oak, Hebron		X	
Hale Pear Tree, South Coventry		X	
WINDHAM COUNTY			
McClellan Elms, South Woodstock		X	
Giant Oak, West Ashford	313", 1985		
Centennial Oak, South Woodstock			X
Grant Elm, Woodstock		X	
English Oak, Bald Hill, Woodstock		X	
McKinley Elm, Woodstock		X	



Pin Oak, Bristol. An example of one of the many surviving trees planted to commemorate the 1902 State Constitutional Convention. (W. Linke)

Charter Oak descendant, Storrs. DEP Biologist Les Mehrhoff with a White Oak planted on the University of Connecticut Campus to commemorate the 1965 State Constitutional Convention. Similar trees were planted across the State at that time. (W. Linke)



Charter Oak, Kent. White Oaks like this one were planted across Connecticut to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. (K. & R. Porges)

APPENDIX II: THE "HISTORIC OAKS"

Summary by town of the three "Historic Oak" plantings as discussed in Chapter 2: 1902 State Constitutional Convention Pin Oaks; 1965 State Constitutional Convention White Oaks; 1976 U.S. Bicentennial White Oaks. The two groups of White Oaks are second and third generation offspring of the Charter Oak. X = tree located, not measured; blank space = tree not located; numbers are trunk circumference in inches at 4.5 feet above ground unless otherwise indicated; D29 = Dead by 1929 according to Godard; D41 = Dead by 1941 according to Cook.

	1902 Constitutional Convention Pin Oaks	1965 Constitutional Convention White Oaks	1976 Bicentennial White Oaks
Andover	53		X
Ansonia	D41	38	
Ashford	86		
Avon	153	28	
Barkhamstead	117		6
Berlin	D29		X
Bethany			X
Bethel	Dead by 1986		
Bethlehem	X		6
Bolton	D41		
Bozrah	83		
Branford	112		
Bridgeport		22	
Bridgewater	141		
Bristol			X
Burlington	81		X
Canaan	D29		
Canterbury	85		X
Canton	78		
Cheshire	D41	11	
Chester	113		X
Clinton	81		
Colebrook	Dead by 1986		14
Columbia	119		
Cornwall	64	46	
Coventry	D41		
Cromwell	96		
Danbury		39	
Darien		25	
Deep River	106		X
Derby	106		
Eastford	D41		
East Granby	119		
East Haddam	107		X
East Hampton	54	X	
East Hartford	67		
East Haven	103		
East Lyme	D29		

	1902 Constitutional Convention Pin Oaks	1965 Constitutional Convention White Oaks	1976 Bicentennial White Oaks
Ellington	121		X
Enfield	D41		
Essex	117		
Fairfield	67	12	
Farmington	110	X	
Franklin	120		8
Glastonbury	142		
Goshen	D41		3
Griswold	106		X
Groton	97		
Guilford	D41		
Hamden	D41		
Hampton	107		
Hartford	?		X
Hartland	D41		
Harwinton	D41		7′ tall
Hebron	D41	24	8
Kent	113		12′ tall
Killingworth			X
Lebanon	97		
Ledyard	99		X
Lisbon	D41		X
Litchfield	X		
Lyme			X
Madison	114		10
Manchester			X
Mansfield		X	
Marlborough	39		X
Meriden	108		
Middlebury	109		
Middlefield	D41	X	X
Middletown	101	X	
Milford	112		X
Montville	D29		
Morris	X		
New Britain	112		
New Canaan			9
New Fairfield	D41		12
New Hartford	110	24	
New Haven		24	
Newington	D41	X	
New London		10	8
New Milford	D41		6′ tall
Newtown			12
Norfolk	D41		
North Branford	113		
North Canaan		X	
North Haven	D41		
North Stonington	D29		9
Norwalk	D41		
Norwich	D29		
Old Lyme	D29		5
Old Saybrook	75		
Orange		X	
Oxford	102		
Plainfield	92		

	1902 Constitutional Convention Pin Oaks	1965 Constitutional Convention White Oaks	1976 Bicentennial White Oaks
Plainville	98(D29)		X
Plymouth	112		
Pomfret	Died in 1938		X
Portland	121		X
Preston	110		
Prospect	D29		
Putnam	D29		
Redding	102		
Ridgefield	D41		
Rocky Hill	135	X	X
Roxbury	93(D29)		
Salem	93		
Salisbury	140		3 (6'2" tall)
Scotland	116		X
Seymour			20" tall
Sharon	D29		5
Shelton	72		
Sherman	D29		
Simsbury	X	X	
Somers	X		X
Southbury	107		12
Southington			X
South Windsor	?		
Sprague			X
Stafford	X		
Stamford	D41	16	
Stonington	Dead by 1986		
Stratford	94	39	7
Suffield	X		
Torrington	98		
Trumbull		23	
Union	X		X
Vernon	44		X
Voluntown	126		4
Wallingford	115		
Warren	82		
Washington	115		
Waterbury	132	68	
Waterford	104		
Watertown	128		4 (14' tall)
Westbrook			
West Hartford	111		
West Haven	69	(was part of Orange in 1902)	
Weston	D41		
Wethersfield	108		
Willington	143		X
Wilton	76		
Winchester		26	
Windsor	X		
Windsor Locks			X
Wolcott	108		
Woodbridge	D29		X
Woodbury	86	17	X
Woodstock	109		
Totals	**85**	**29**	**57**

The largest American Elm tree known in Connecticut grows along a roadside in Sharon. It is 17 feet 6 inches in girth and has a 101 foot branch spread. Pictured with Ed Richardson. (M. Richardson)

APPENDIX III
THE LARGEST INDIVIDUALS OF SOME CONNECTICUT TREES

The Largest White Ash Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Newtown: residence, 60 Queen Street	20′ 10″	58′	94′	332
2.	Norwichtown: residence, 26 Canterbury Turnpike	19′ 3″	79′	82′	331
3.	Goshen: private land, opposite Torrington Country Club	17′ 8″	96′	76′	327
4.	Watertown: Evergreen Cemetery, 183 North Street	18′ 6″	80′	95′	326
5.	Mansfield: residence, 44 Hanks Hill Road	18′ 2″	86′	88′	326
6.	Windham Center: residence, Windham Center Road	18′ 2″	80′	71′	316
7.	Fairfield: near Sun Tavern	15′ 6″	110′	78′	316
8.	Washington: residence, Shearer Road	14′ 11″	96′	117′	304

The Largest American Beech Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Colchester: Bigelow Road, deep in woods	16′ 5″	92′	85′	310
2.	West Hartford: St. Brigid's Rectory, 1088 New Britain Avenue	16′ 7″	80′	86′	301
3.	Greenwich: residence, 157 Byram Shore Road	16′ 0″	75′	76′	286
4.	West Hartford: Elizabeth Park,	13′ 5″	98′	90′	282
5.	Woodstock: Town Green, Rt. 169	13′ 5″	71′	92′	255
6.	Stratford: residence, 149 Wilbrook Road	13′ 5″	70′	97′	255
7.	Granby: "The Carving Tree"- woods off Broad Hill Road	9′ 0″	98′	42′	217
8.	Morris: White Memorial Foundation	8′ 3″	80′	70′	197

The Largest Copper Beech Trees in Connecticut

	Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1. Willimantic: residence, 214 Church Street	22′ 5"	81′	104′	376
2. New London: residence, 166 Willets Avenue	20′ 10"	85′	92′	358
3. Fairfield: residence, 450 Harbor Road	18′ 5"	110′	86′	353
4. Fairfield: residence, 450 Harbor Road	17′ 10"	105′	81′	339
5. New London: residence, 7 Admiral Drive	19′ 7"	72′	103′	333
6. Fairfield: Greenfield Hill Church, 1045 Old Academy Road	18′ 2"	90′	90′	331
7. New London: residence, 911 Montauk Avenue	18′ 3"	83′	86′	324
8. Rockville: Burke-Fortin Funeral Home, 76 Prospect Street	18′ 1"	85′	85′	323
9. Greenwich: Christ Church rectory, 254 E. Putnam Avenue	16′ 3"	97′	106′	319
10. Fairfield: Burr Homestead, 739 Old Post Road	14′ 6"	95′	81′	289

The Largest Eastern Cottonwood Trees in Connecticut

	Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1. Riverside: residence, 92 Lockwood Road	20′ 10"	108′	114′	387
2. East Windsor: Rt. 5, between Tromley & Phelps Roads	20′ 0"	96′	68′	353
3. Farmington: residence, 70 Garden Street	16′ 2"	126′	102′	346
4. Norfolk: 534 Rt. 44	17′ 5"	111′	82′	341
5. Terryville: Rt. 72, 100′ south of Rt. 6	14′ 10"	104′	82′	303
6. Hartford: Travelers Insurance Co., Grove Street	16′ 6"	87′	65′	301
7. East Windsor: edge of brook, between Tromley & Phelps Roads	13′ 11"	103′	88′	292
8. Gales Ferry: Dow Chemical, Rt. 12	10′ 10"	80′	40′	220
9. Morris: White Memorial Foundation, Rt. 63	7′ 9"	87′	60′	195

The Largest American Elm Trees in Connecticut

	Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1. Sharon	17′ 6″	75′	101′	310
2. Greenwich: residence, 17 Cathlow Drive	16′ 5″	74′	103′	297
3. Danbury: residence, 168 Great Plain Road	15′ 8″	75′	82′	284
4. Somers: residence, 77 South Road	14′ 5″	89′	80′	282
5. Farmington: Miss Porter's School, School Street	13′ 9″	93′	93′	281
6. Granby: residence, 163 North Granby Road	13′ 9″	91′	92′	279
7. Voluntown: residence, Ekonk Hill, west side of Rt. 49	14′10″	62′	84′	261
8. Plainville: residence, 11 River Street	11′ 5″	101′	85′	259
9. Suffield	12′ 9″	81′	78′	254
10. Southport: residence, 172 John Street	10′ 4″	95′	62′	235

The Largest Hackberry Trees in Connecticut

	Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1. New Milford: Still River Preserve, Rt. 7	9′ 2″	90′	58′	215
2. East Hartford: St. Rose School, 21 Church Street	9′ 3″	74′	56′	199
3. West Hartford: Elizabeth Park	8′ 8″	79′	64′	199
4. Simsbury: Nod Road south of Rt. 185	9′ 2″	68′	60′	193
5. Hartford: Bushnell Park	7′ 3″	64′	56′	165
6. Hartford: Walter Goodwin Estate, 1280 Asylum Avenue	6′ 8″	70′	44′	161
7. New London: Connecticut College campus, Rt. 32	8′ 6″	34′	53′	149

The Largest Pignut Hickory Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Glastonbury: residence, 53 Cedar Ridge Terrace	11′ 2"	75′	62′	225
2.	Morris: White Memorial Foundation, off Van Winkle Road	7′10"	112′	55′	220
3.	Kent	7′ 9"	99′	47′	204
4.	Berlin: Ragged Mountain Preserve, West Lane	6′ 9"	106′	44′	198
5.	Glastonbury: Kongscut Land Trust, Birch Mountain Road	4′ 2"	96′	25′	152

The Largest Horsechestnut Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Greenwich: residence, 276 Otter Rock Drive	14′ 4"	82′	74′	273
2.	Old Greenwich: 398 Sound Beach Avenue	13′ 9"	78′	59′	258
3.	Canton: residence, 111 Main Street	12′ 5"	92′	64′	257
4.	Milford: residence, 684 Oronoque Road	15′ 0"	65′	48′	257
5.	Suffield: residence, 221 S. Main Street	12′ 5"	77′	65′	242
6.	Hartford	12′ 7"	72′	60′	238
7.	Hartford: Trinity Street, Capitol grounds	11′ 5"	66′	47′	215
8.	Hartford	9′ 3"	75′	55′	200
9.	Litchfield: White Memorial Foundation	6′ 5"	60′	29′	144

The Largest Cucumber Magnolia Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Wethersfield: residence, 22 Garden Street	21′ 6″	80′	89′	360
2.	Wethersfield: residence, 165 Broad Street	15′ 10″	82′	60′	287
3.	Farmington: residence, 22 Main Street	13′ 0″	96′	76′	271
4.	Wethersfield: residence, 350 Hartford Avenue	13′ 11″	85′	66′	269
5.	Wethersfield: residence, 23 Garden Street	14′ 2″	80′	67′	267
6.	Manchester: about 119 Hartford Road	13′ 10″	73′	85′	260
7.	East Hartford: residence, 259 Naubuc Avenue	13′ 7″	76′	66′	256
8.	Portland: residence, 436 Main Street	12′ 11″	70′	67′	242

The Largest Sugar Maple Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Norwich: Rt. 82 between Sheraton Inn and DOT commuter lot	22′ 5″	93′	80′	382
2.	Roxbury: residence, 18 Mallory Road	19′ 4″	94′	100′	351
3.	Newtown: residence, 7 Bradley Lane, Sandy Hook	18′ 7″	93′	67′	333
4.	Ledyard: residence, 594 Shewville Road	16′ 8″	105′	92′	328
5.	Stamford: residence, 710 Riverbank Road	17′ 7″	84′	110′	323
6.	Bristol: residence, 413 Wolcott Street	17′ 2″	94′	76′	319
7.	Washington: residence, Old Litchfield Road near Wykeham	14′ 6″	86′	80′	280
8.	Fairfield: Historic District, near Beech Road	13′ 8″	95′	70′	277
9.	Morris: White Memorial Foundation	14′ 8″	76′	75′	271
10.	Woodstock: residence, Old Hall Road	13′ 5″	77′	73′	256

The Largest Black Oak Trees in Connecticut

	Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1. East Granby: residence, 21 Newgate Road	25′ 8"	84′	95′	416
2. South Windsor: residence, 1224 Sullivan Avenue	22′ 1"	84′	73′	367
3. Coventry: Manchester Fox & Coon Club	15′ 1"	84′	125′	296
4. Manchester	15′ 2"	85′	81′	287
5. Fairfield: residence, 536 Woodridge	14′ 4"	85′	67′	274
6. Manchester: residence, 37 Pearl Street	13′ 2"	92′	88′	272
7. Manchester: residence, 76 Olcott Street	14′ 8"	71′	80′	267
8. Manchester: residence 597 Adams Street	13′ 11"	74′	86′	263
9. Greenwich: Bruce Park, near Davis Avenue	12′ 10"	84′	97′	262
10. Greenwich: residence, 225 Shore Road	13′ 6"	78′	71′	258
11. Hartford: residence, 760 Prospect Street	12′ 6"	91′	69′	258

The Largest Red Oak Trees in Connecticut

	Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1. Ashford: Giant Oak Lane	26′ 1"	70′	79′	403
2. Oxford: residence, 11 Edgewood Road	20′ 8"	85′	89′	355
3. Bethlehem: off Todd Hill Road	21′ 3"	72′	90′	350
4. Fairfield: residence, 211 Wood Ridge Avenue	18′ 11"	97′	88′	346
5. Newtown: residence, 32 Pond Brook Road	17′ 8"	101′	101′	338
6. Riverside: residence, 6 Wesskum Wood Road	18′ 9"	95′	70′	338
7. West Hartford: residence, 82 Westland Avenue	17′ 6"	97′	105′	333
8. Preston: residence, 149 River Road	16′ 4"	102′	92′	321
9. Hartford	16′ 8"	77′	96′	301
10. Litchfield: White Memorial Foundation, Green Trail	15′ 1"	97′	56′	292

The Largest Swamp White Oak Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Greenwich: residence, 157 Byram Shore Road	13′ 2″	114′	104′	298
2.	West Hartford: residence, 362 Fern Street	15′ 7″	71′	93′	281
3.	New Britain: Walnut Hill Park	14′ 9″	77′	102′	280
4.	Old Greenwich: residence, 24 Shore Acre Drive	14′ 8″	75′	78′	271
5.	East Hartford: residence, 5 Brentmoor Road	13′10″	81′	73′	265
6.	Wethersfield: residence, 448 Welles Road	12′10″	88′	72′	260
7.	Manchester: Wickham Park, 1329 Middle Turnpike W.	13′ 6″	77′	75′	258
8.	Manchester: 452 Tolland Turnpike	13′ 9″	73′	75′	257
9.	West Hartford: Elizabeth Park	11′ 3″	95′	70′	248
10.	West Hartford: Elizabeth Park	11′ 9″	82′	67′	240

The Largest White Oak Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts
1.	Sharon: farm, Amenia Road	21′ 0″	93′	111′	373
2.	West Hartford: Univ. of Conn., Trout Brook Drive	21′ 6″	71′	117′	358
3.	Southport: residence, 187 Westway Road	17′ 5″	115′	106′	351
4.	Colchester	20′ 3″	83′	96′	350
5.	Preston: State land, Rt. 12, near Norwich Hospital	20′ 4″	70′	109′	341
6.	New Milford: Gaylord Road & Newton Road	19′10″	73′	115′	340
7.	Bristol: residence, 538 Burlington Avenue	19′ 2″	85′	100′	340
8.	Windsor: residence, 337 Rainbow Road	19′ 6″	84′	89′	340
9.	Durham: residence, 9 Brittany Drive	18′ 7″	84′	81′	327
10	Brookfield: residence, 5 Phoebe Lane	19′10″	65′	86′	325

The Largest Sycamore Trees in Connecticut

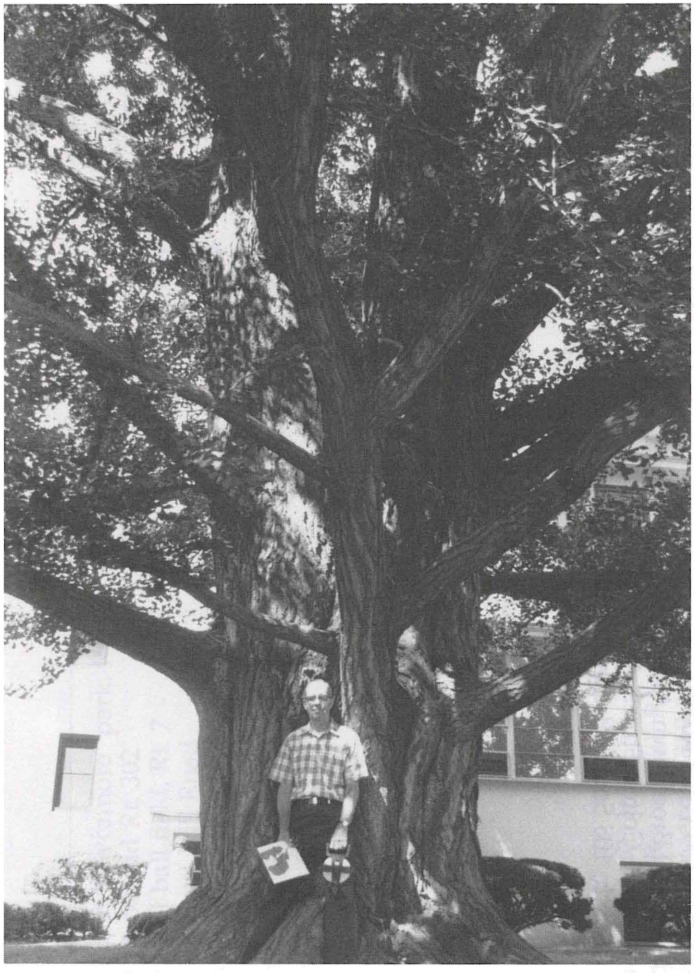
		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Weatogue: "The Pinchot Sycamore" park, Rt. 185	25′ 8"	93′	138′	436
2.	Bethel: corner of Rt. 53 and Rt. 302	21′ 4"	125′	108′	408
3.	Gaylordsville: edge of ball field, Rt. 7	20′ 6"	115′	127′	393
4.	Bethel: residence, Walnut Hill Road	19′ 0"	124′	117′	381
5.	Glastonbury: residence, 2146 Main Street	19′ 8"	119′	86′	377
6.	Suffield: Hatheway House, 55 S. Main Street	19′10"	88′	103′	352
7.	Wethersfield: S. Welles House, 220 Hartford Avenue	17′ 8"	106′	91′	341
8.	Woodbury: roadside, Rt. 6	18′ 3"	83′	95′	326

The Largest Tulip Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Pomfret: Rectory School, Rt. 169	21′10"	97′	64′	375
2.	Greenwich: residence, 48 Round Hill Road	18′11"	115′	90′	365
3.	Wethersfield: between residences, 350-360 Main Street	16′ 0"	122′	76′	333
4.	Hartford: Trinity College, 115 Vernon Street	17′ 0"	105′	80′	329
5.	Manchester: near 99 Hartford Road	16′ 4"	104′	89′	322
6.	Fairfield	14′ 8"	125′	75′	320
7.	Suffield: residence, 560 Boston Neck Road	14′ 5"	112′	73′	303
8.	Old Saybrook: General William Hart House, Main Street	14′ 7"	99′	93′	297
9.	New London: residence, 42 Vauxhall Street	15′ 5"	85′	64′	286
10.	Woodbury	12′ 7"	89′	68′	257

The Largest Black Walnut Trees in Connecticut

		Circ.	Ht.	Average Spread	AFA Pts.
1.	Scotland: Scotland Historical Society, Waldo Road	15′ 3″	90′	112′	301
2.	North Branford: residence, 133 Old Post Road	15′ 7″	85′	84′	293
3.	Centerbrook: 26 Main Street	14′ 10″	85′	92′	286
4.	Hartford	12′ 8″	109′	85′	282
5.	Wethersfield: residence, 500 Wells Road	12′ 11″	72′	89′	249
6.	Bridgeport: residence, 600 Brooklawn Avenue	11′ 11″	75′	90′	241
7.	Farmington: residence, 11 Colton Street	9′ 4″	98′	67′	227
8.	Old Greenwich: Church, 108 Sound Beach Avenue	10′ 3″	70′	69′	210



The New England Champion Maidenhair or Ginkgo tree. Ed Richardson (in photo) reported and measured this 16 foot 10 inch Hartford giant. (G. Dreyer)

APPENDIX IV: BIG TREES OF CONNECTICUT, 1998 UPDATE

Trees are listed in alphabetical order by common name. Abbreviations: PTS = AFA points (= CIR" + HT' + 1/4 S'); CIR" = trunk circumference in inches at 4.5' above ground; HT' = tree height in feet; S' = average branch spread. Some nomenclature has been updated using *North American Landscape Trees* by A. L. Jacobson, 1996, Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, CA. Please note that Appendix III has not been updated, and is still based on 1990 information.

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
AILANTHUS *Ailanthus altissima*	1996	213	140	60	53	NEW HAVEN
ANGELICA TREE, JAPANESE *Aralia elata*	1997	49	23	20	24	STONINGTON
APPLE *Malus sp.*	1991	142	97	36	35	MORRIS
APPLE, COMMON *Malus pumila*	1989	205	150	43	48	BLOOMFIELD
ARBORVITAE, HIBA *Thujopsis dolabrata*	1993	76	40	33	13	MANSFIELD
ARBORVITAE, NORTHERN *Thuja occidentalis*	1996	222	157	58	29	HADDAM
ARBORVITAE, ORIENTAL *Thuja orientalis*	1996	35	16	17	7	HARTFORD
ARBORVITAE, WESTERN *Thuja plicata*	1993	200	118	72	38	WATERFORD
ASH, BLACK *Fraxinus nigra*	1987	104	43	55	22	LITCHFIELD
ASH, EUROPEAN *Fraxinus excelsior*	1997	215	129	72	57	SUFFIELD
ASH, GREEN *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	1984	279	163	95	85	HADDAM
ASH, WEEPING EUROPEAN *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula'	1990	158	103	46	34	HARWINTON
ASH, WHITE *Fraxinus americana*	1997	353	249	85	77	COVENTRY
ASPEN, BIGTOOTH *Populus grandidentata*	1993	162	58	95	37	MORRIS
ASPEN, QUAKING *Populus tremuloides*	1988	143	60	75	31	WASHINGTON
BASSWOOD, AMERICAN *Tilia americana*	1987	305	207	80	73	GREENWICH
BEECH, AMERICAN *Fagus grandifolia*	1987	300	199	80	85	W. HARTFORD

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
BEECH, DAWYCK *Fagus sylvatica* 'Fastigiata'	1986	121	56	62	13	STAMFORD
BEECH, EUROPEAN *Fagus sylvatica*	1987	390	271	99	79	POMFRET
BEECH, EUROPEAN COPPER *Fagus sylvatica* 'Atropunicea'	1988	376	269	81	104	WINDHAM
BEECH, EUROPEAN CUTLEAF *Fagus sylvatica* 'Laciniata'	1994	303	181	100	88	WESTPORT
BEECH, EUROPEAN TRICOLOR *Fagus sylvatica* 'Tricolor'	1989	193	120	59	57	BLOOMFIELD
BEECH, EUROPEAN WEEPING *Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula'	1997	244	182	42	78	STONINGTON
BIRCH, BLACK *Betula lenta*	1992	247	148	83	64	MIDDLETOWN
BIRCH, DAHURIAN *Betula davurica*	1993	114	58	43	50	MANSFIELD
BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE *Betula pendula*	1988	204	121	68	60	GLASTONBURY
BIRCH, GRAY *Betula populifolia*	1985	136	67	57	48	EAST WINDSOR
BIRCH, MONARCH *Betula maximowicziana*	1993	50	18	27	19	MANSFIELD
BIRCH, PAPER *Betula papyrifera*	1991	198	106	76	64	POMFRET
BIRCH, RIVER *Betula nigra*	1989	223	129	70	95	SOUTHINGTON
BIRCH, YELLOW *Betula alleghaniensis*	1990	254	139	95	80	GREENWICH
BLACKGUM *Nyssa sylvatica*	1984	263	167	75	84	MADISON
BOXELDER *Acer negundo*	1994	207	138	50	75	ESSEX
BUCKEYE, OHIO *Aesculus glabra*	1987	155	81	62	47	HARTFORD
BUCKEYE, RED *Aesculus pavia*	1990	139	80	50	34	HARTFORD
BUCKEYE, TEXAS *Aesculus arguta*	1996	25	9	13	12	WETHERSFIELD
BUCKEYE, YELLOW *Aesculus octandra*	1997	195	106	80	37	LITCHFIELD

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
BUCKTHORN, COMMON *Rhamnus cathartica*	1990	115	81	26	30	MADISON
BUTTERNUT *Juglans cinerea*	1988	337	238	80	76	CHESTER
CASTOR –OIL TREE, PRICKLY *Kalopanax pictus*	1997	164	93	58	50	NEW HAVEN
CATALPA, NORTHERN *Catalpa speciosa*	1997	292	199	78	58	PORTLAND
CATALPA, SOUTHERN *Catalpa bignonioides*	1989	242	165	61	63	FARMINGTON
CEDAR, BLUE ATLAS *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca'	1987	278	195	62	83	GREENWICH
CEDAR, JAPANESE *Cryptomeria japonica*	1991	125	62	57	25	EAST LYME
CEDAR OF LEBANON *Cedrus libani*	1991	155	79	67	37	HARTFORD
CHERRY, BLACK *Prunus serotina*	1991	248	144	94	41	COLCHESTER
CHERRY, CORNELIAN *Cornus mas*	1988	113	76	28	36	GREENWICH
CHERRY, HIGAN *Prunus subhirtella*	1990	121	82	30	35	HARTFORD
CHERRY, KWANZAN *Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan'	1992	79	48	24	27	PORTLAND
CHERRY, PIN *Prunus pensylvanica*	1995	61	21	38	9	MANCHESTER
CHERRY, PURPLE-LEAVED *Prunus cerasifera* 'Atropurpurea'	1997	88	52	29	29	HARTFORD
CHERRY, SARGENT *Prunus sargentii*	1988	86	54	22	38	W. HARTFORD
CHERRY, SOUR *Prunus cerasus*	1988	195	141	41	52	WINDSOR
CHERRY, SWEET *Prunus avium*	1992	259	198	49	48	WASHINGTON
CHERRY, WEEPING HIGAN *Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula'	1991	191	138	37	65	ELLINGTON
CHESTNUT, AMERICAN *Castanea dentata*	1991	133	53	70	38	MADISON

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
CHESTNUT, CHINESE *Castanea mollissima*	1990	177	108	53	63	GREENWICH
CHESTNUT, JAPANESE *Castanea crenata*	1989	196	135	43	71	OLD LYME
CHINKAPIN, ALLEGHENY *Castanea pumila*	1990	41	18	17	23	W. HARTFORD
CLETHRA, JAPANESE *Clethra barbinervis*	1996	43	16	23	17	BRANFORD
COFFEE TREE, KENTUCKY *Gymnocladus dioicus*	1987	258	149	88	85	GREENWICH
CORK TREE, AMUR *Phellodendron amurense*	1994	187	102	67	73	MIDDLETOWN
CORK TREE, CHINESE *Phelodendron chinense*	1995	114	61	40	52	STAMFORD
CORK TREE, JAPANESE *Phellodendron japonicum*	1992	116	71	35	40	STRATFORD
CORK TREE, LAVALLE *Phellodendron amurense* var. *lavallei*	1993	73	30	35	31	MANCHESTER
COTTONWOOD *Populus deltoides*	1986	220	130	80	40	LEDYARD
CRABAPPLE, JAPANESE *Malus floribunda*	1988	98	57	28	52	HARTFORD
CYPRESS, BALD- *Taxodium distichum*	1987	226	131	85	38	GUILFORD
CYPRESS, POND- *Taxodium distichum* var. *imbricarium*	1995	94	53	36	19	MORRIS
CYPRESS, WEEPING BALD- *Taxodium distichum* 'Pendens'	1995	106	58	40	31	MORRIS
DOGWOOD, FLOWERING *Cornus florida*	1991	113	59	47	29	HARTFORD
DOGWOOD, KOUSA *Cornus kousa*	1988	87	50	28	35	GREENWICH
DOGWOOD, PAGODA *Cornus alternifolia*	1993	66	32	27	27	MANSFIELD
DOGWOOD, PINK FLOWERING *Cornus florida* 'Rubra'	1997	95	49	36	38	GLASTONBURY
DOGWOOD, VARIEGATED GIANT *Cornus controversa* 'Variegata'	1995	54	24	24	23	MORRIS
DOUGLAS-FIR, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*	1988	191	113	68	41	WINDSOR

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
ELM, AMERICAN *Ulmus americana*	1989	311	201	90	81	SUFFIELD
ELM, CAMPERDOWN *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii'	1997	141	104	26	44	SALISBURY
ELM, ENGLISH *Ulmus procera*	1987	256	157	82	68	HARTFORD
ELM, LACEBARK *Ulmus parvifolia*	1993	67	31	28	30	MANSFIELD
ELM, WYCH *Ulmus glabra*	1987	298	195	78	99	GREENWICH
ELM, SIBERIAN *Ulmus pumila*	1987	248	147	80	84	GREENWICH
ELM, SLIPPERY *Ulmus rubra*	1987	206	138	53	60	MANSFIELD
EMPRESS TREE Paulownia tomentosa	1987	251	174	66	44	GREENWICH
EPAULETTE TREE *Pterostyrax hispida*	1995	79	35	34	40	STAMFORD
EVODIA *Tetradium daniellii*	1996	105	60	34	42	HARTFORD
EUONYMUS, WINTERBERRY *Euonymus bungeanus*	1995	92	49	34	34	HARTFORD
FALSE-CYPRESS, GOLD HINOKI *Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Crippsii'	1996	81	39	37	21	WETHERSFIELD
FALSE-CYPRESS, HINOKI *Chamaecyparis obtusa*	1997	108	55	45	30	W. HARTFORD
FALSE-CYPRESS, MOSS SAWARA *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Squarrosa'	1987	219	150	60	35	GREENWICH
FALSE-CYPRESS, NOOTKA *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*	1991	60	22	35	12	HARTFORD
FALSE-CYPR., PLUME SAWARA *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Plumosa'	1988	223	133	82	32	W. HARTFORD
FALSE-CYPRESS, SAWARA *Chamaecyparis pisifera*	1997	144	60	77	26	PORTLAND
FALSE-CYPR., THREAD SAWARA *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Filifera'	1987	164	106	50	30	GREENWICH
FIR, BALSAM *Abies balsamea*	1991	109	39	66	15	GLASTONBURY

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
FIR, CILICIAN *Abies cilicica*	1995	294	173	113	33	WASHINGTON
FIR, FRASER *Abies fraseri*	1995	62	28	29	18	GLASTONBURY
FIR, GRAND *Abies grandis*	1986	205	99	95	42	NEW LONDON
FIR, KOREAN *Abies koreana*	1992	83	44	33	25	WETHERSFIELD
FIR, NEEDLE *Abies holophylla*	1993	162	86	65	44	MANSFIELD
FIR, NIKKO *Abies homolepis*	1997	192	120	59	52	WESTBROOK
FIR, NOBLE *Abies procera*	1991	237	132	92	50	POMFRET
FIR, NORDMANN *Abies nordmanniana*	1991	157	69	82	23	POMFRET
FIR, PACIFIC SILVER *Abies amabilis*	1989	144	80	58	24	LITCHFIELD
FIR, VEITCH *Abies veitchii*	1993	139	65	68	25	MANSFIELD
FIR, WHITE *Abies concolor*	1989	206	100	98	30	HARTFORD
FRANKLIN TREE *Franklinia alatamaha*	1994	116	69	39	31	WESTPORT
FRINGE TREE *Chionanthus virginicus*	1991	54	27	22	20	HARWINTON
GINKGO *Ginkgo biloba*	1997	339	214	106	77	HARTFORD
GOLDENRAIN TREE *Koelreuteria paniculata*	1996	132	74	49	34	MERIDEN
HACKBERRY *Celtis occidentalis*	1996	240	134	87	75	WETHERSFIELD
HAWTHORN, COCKSPUR *Crataegus crus-galli*	1991	67	33	28	23	POMFRET
HAWTHORN, ONESEED *Crataegus monogyna*	1990	139	85	42	49	OLD SAYBROOK
HAWTHORN, SCARLET *Crataegus pedicellata*	1993	65	29	29	27	POMFRET
HAWTHORN, WASHINGTON *Crataegus phaenopyrum*	1987	83	49	25	36	GREENWICH

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
HEARTNUT *Juglans ailantifolia* var. *cordiformis*	1989	154	84	49	82	STAMFORD
HEMLOCK, CAROLINA *Tsuga caroliniana*	1996	125	61	56	31	EAST WINDSOR
HEMLOCK, CHINESE *Tsuga chinensis*	1996	103	45	47	43	EAST WINDSOR
HEMLOCK, EASTERN *Tsuga canadensis*	1987	291	205	72	56	GREENWICH
HEMLOCK, NORTHERN JAP. *Tsuga diversifolia*	1993	102	41	51	38	STAMFORD
HEMLOCK, SARGENT'S WEEPING *Tsuga canadensis* 'Pendula'	1987	132	105	18	35	BRANFORD
HEMLOCK, SOUTHERN JAP. *Tsuga sieboldii*	1996	116	53	52	44	EAST WINDSOR
HICKORY, BITTERNUT *Carya cordiformis*	1994	238	114	106	71	WETHERSFIELD
HICKORY, MOCKERNUT *Carya tomentosa*	1996	219	113	88	73	HARTFORD
HICKORY, PIGNUT *Carya glabra*	1994	289	150	115	95	WESTPORT
HICKORY, SHAGBARK *Carya ovata*	1997	257	145	94	71	NEWTOWN
HICKORY, SWEET PIGNUT *Carya ovalis*	1994	204	96	95	53	W. HARTFORD
HOLLY, ALTACLARA *Ilex x altaclarensis* 'Camellaefolia'	1992	60	30	25	20	OLD LYME
HOLLY, AMERICAN *Ilex opaca*	1997	92	50	35	28	OLD SAYBROOK
HOLLY, LONG STALK *Ilex pedunculosa*	1993	47	17	25	18	MANSFIELD
HONEYLOCUST *Gleditsia triacanthos*	1997	271	167	88	63	HARTFORD
HONEYLOCUST, THORNLESS *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*	1990	272	170	87	61	S. WINDSOR
HOPHORNBEAM *Ostrya virginiana*	1997	133	71	47	59	CHESHIRE
HOPTREE, COMMON *Ptelea trifoliata*	1989	73	30	37	24	BRANFORD

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
HORNBEAM, AMERICAN *Carpinus caroliniana*	1987	133	86	38	35	LITCHFIELD
HORNBEAM, EUROPEAN *Carpinus betulus*	1988	261	170	72	74	GREENWICH
HORNBEAM, UPRIGHT EURO. *Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata'	1990	119	66	43	38	W. HARTFORD
HORSECHESTNUT *Aesculus hippocastanum*	1988	273	172	82	74	GREENWICH
HORSECHESTNUT, BAUMANN *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumannii'	1987	207	115	80	48	GUILFORD
HORSECHESTNUT, RED *Aesculus pavia*	1988	98	61	29	31	WASHINGTON
HYDRANGEA, TREE *Hydrangea paniculata*	1990	52	23	23	24	W. HARTFORD
JUNIPER, KETELEER CHINESE *Juniperus chinensis* 'Keteleeri'	1993	82	45	32	20	MANSFIELD
JUNIPER, NEEDLE *Juniperus rigida*	1997	73	39	29	20	BLOOMFIELD
KATSURA *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*	1990	259	154	88	68	W. HARTFORD
LARCH, DUNKELD *Larix x eurolepis*	1995	171	91	71	36	PORTLAND
LARCH, EUROPEAN *Larix decidua*	1987	265	170	83	48	GREENWICH
LARCH, GOLDEN *Pseudolarix amabilis*	1988	191	89	90	48	W. HARTFORD
LARCH, JAPANESE *Larix kaempferi*	1995	180	100	64	64	DEEP RIVER
LARCH, TAMARACK *Larix laricina*	1994	143	62	71	38	HADDAM
LILAC, JAPANESE TREE *Syringa reticulata*	1996	116	75	32	35	NEW MILFORD
LINDEN, CRIMEAN *Tilia x euchlora*	1997	208	130	62	62	HARTFORD
LINDEN, EUROPEAN *Tilia x europaea*	1987	289	188	86	61	W. HARTFORD
LINDEN, LITTLELEAF *Tilia cordata*	1992	243	163	68	46	OLD SAYBROOK
LINDEN, SILVER *Tilia tomentosa*	1988	286	193	77	63	PRESTON

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
LINDEN, WEEPING SILVER *Tilia tomentosa* 'Pendula'	1996	260	174	72	56	HARTFORD
LOCUST, BLACK *Robinia pseudoacacia*	1995	288	177	99	49	NORFOLK
MAACKIA, AMUR *Maackia amurensis*	1995	76	40	27	34	NEW LONDON
MAGNOLIA, BIGLEAF *Magnolia macrophylla*	1996	100	35	58	26	EAST WINDSOR
MAGNOLIA, CUCUMBER *Magnolia acuminata*	1995	380	278	81	85	WETHERSFIELD
MAGNOLIA, NORTHERN JAP. *Magnolia kobus*	1997	153	100	40	52	DANBURY
MAGNOLIA, SAUCER *Magnolia x soulangiana*	1987	169	120	34	61	GREENWICH
MAGNOLIA, SOUTHERN *Magnolia grandiflora*	1994	38	21	14	13	ROCKY HILL
MAGNOLIA, STAR *Magnolia kobus var. stellata*	1987	134	88	40	24	GREENWICH
MAGNOLIA, SWEETBAY *Magnolia virginiana*	1989	81	45	28	31	NEW HAVEN
MAGNOLIA, UMBRELLA *Magnolia tripetala*	1995	160	76	74	40	BRANFORD
MAGNOLIA, WHITE BARK *Magnolia hypoleuca*	1992	178	104	56	70	FAIRFIELD
MAGNOLIA, WIESNERI *Magnolia x wiesneri*	1996	70	34	28	32	BRANFORD
MAGNOLIA,YELLOW CUCUMBER *Magnolia cordata*	1991	90	45	38	29	W. HARTFORD
MAGNOLIA, YULAN *Magnolia denudata*	1987	158	104	43	44	GREENWICH
MAPLE, AMUR *Acer ginnala*	1997	71	37	26	31	W. HARTFORD
MAPLE, BLACK *Acer nigrum*	1987	304	211	73	81	GREENWICH
MAPLE, CUTLEAF SILVER *Acer saccharinum* 'Laciniatum'	1988	250	140	93	66	PORTLAND
MAPLE, FULL MOON *Acer japonicum*	1992	70	27	34	35	WASHINGTON

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
MAPLE, HEDGE *Acer campestre*	1987	175	111	51	51	HARTFORD
MAPLE, JAPANESE *Acer palmatum*	1987	181	121	45	58	GREENWICH
MAPLE, JAPANESE PURPLE *Acer palmatum* 'Atropurpureum'	1989	139	77	52	40	OLD SAYBROOK
MAPLE, JAP. PURPLE THREADLF. *Acer palmatum* 'Dissectum Atropurpureum'	1991	44	25	13	22	WETHERSFIELD
MAPLE, JAPANESE THREADLEAF *Acer palmatum* 'Dissectum'	1996	45	26	14	20	HARTFORD
MAPLE, MANCHURIAN *Acer mandshuricum*	1996	96	42	45	34	EAST WINDSOR
MAPLE, MONO *Acer mono 'S*avatieri'	1990	136	55	65	62	W. HARTFORD
MAPLE, NORWAY *Acer platanoides*	1987	288	194	73	85	GLASTONBURY
MAPLE, PALMATE NORWAY *Acer platanoides* 'Palmatifidum'	1997	106	71	26	35	SALISBURY
MAPLE, PAPERBARK *Acer griseum*	1997	70	34	29	26	WINDSOR
MAPLE, PURPLE SYCAMORE *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Purpureum'	1989	219	134	69	65	OLD SAYBROOK
MAPLE, RED *Acer rubrum*	1996	296	183	92	82	FAIRFIELD
MAPLE, SCHWEDLER *Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri'	1987	219	144	58	66	GREENWICH
MAPLE, SILVER *Acer saccharinum*	1986	393	287	81	99	RIDGEFIELD
MAPLE, STRIPED *Acer pensylvanicum*	1993	96	50	38	30	MANSFIELD
MAPLE, SUGAR *Acer saccharum*	1988	351	232	94	99	ROXBURY
MAPLE, SYCAMORE Acer pseudoplatanus	1996	258	152	92	56	ESSEX
MAPLE, SYCAMORE VARIEG. *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Variegatum'	1992	88	44	37	27	PORTLAND
MAPLE, THREE FLOWER *Acer triflorum*	1993	46	23	19	15	MANSFIELD
MAPLE, TRIDENT *Acer buergerianum*	1995	142	77	55	38	NEW HAVEN

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
MAPLE, UPRIGHT SUGAR *Acer saccharum* 'Newton's Sentry'	1989	109	39	67	12	STAMFORD
MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN *Sorbus aucuparia*	1992	135	76	49	40	STRATFORD
MULBERRY, RED *Morus rubra*	1988	260	185	60	61	FAIRFIELD
MULBERRY, WEEPING WHITE *Morus alba* 'Pendula'	1991	70	52	13	18	GLASTONBURY
MULBERRY, WHITE *Morus alba*	1988	262	183	61	70	WASHINGTON
NANNYBERRY *Viburnum lentago*	1997	42	18	19	19	MIDDLETOWN
OAK, BEAR *Quercus ilicifolia*	1988	59	26	25	30	WINDSOR
OAK, BLACK *Quercus velutina*	1988	416	308	84	95	EAST GRANBY
OAK, BOTTOM *Quercus x runcinata*	1991	186	87	90	36	W. HARTFORD
OAK, BUR *Quercus macrocarpa*	1997	333	203	102	111	HARTFORD
OAK, CHESTNUT *Quercus prinus*	1985	316	222	65	116	SUFFIELD
OAK, CONTORTED ENGLISH *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata Tortuosa'	1996	205	124	70	42	HARTFORD
OAK, ENGLISH *Quercus robur*	1997	234	135	82	69	HARTFORD
OAK, LEA'S HYBRID *Quercus x leana*	1991	240	141	77	88	W. HARTFORD
OAK, NORTHERN RED *Quercus rubra*	1991	328	255	56	69	S.WINDSOR
OAK, ORIENTAL *Quercus variabilis*	1987	161	84	61	62	HARTFORD
OAK, OVERCUP *Quercus lyrata*	1997	155	80	64	45	HARTFORD
OAK, PIN *Quercus palustris*	1992	294	183	86	99	STRATFORD
OAK, POST *Quercus stellata*	1989	117	61	48	32	GREENWICH

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
OAK, RED *Quercus rubra*	1986	403	313	70	79	ASHFORD
OAK, SAWTOOTH *Quercus acutissima*	1987	121	51	56	54	GREENWICH
OAK, SCARLET *Quercus coccinea*	1996	278	193	65	79	MANCHESTER
OAK, SHINGLE *Quercus imbricaria*	1987	250	132	97	84	HARTFORD
OAK, SWAMP WHITE *Quercus bicolor*	1991	301	188	95	72	WESTPORT
OAK, TURKEY *Quercus cerris*	1987	281	198	64	76	HARTFORD
OAK, UPRIGHT ENGLISH *Quercus robur* 'Fastigiata'	1987	203	133	61	37	GREENWICH
OAK, WHITE *Quercus alba*	1988	373	252	93	111	SHARON
OAK, WILLOW *Quercus phellos*	1996	186	106	70	39	EAST WINDSOR
OSAGE ORANGE *Maclura pomifera*	1987	209	132	67	38	GREENWICH
PAGODA TREE, WEEPING *Sophora japonica* 'Pendula'	1993	59	37	16	25	MANSFIELD
PAGODA TREE, JAPANESE *Sophora japonica*	1985	244	139	90	60	ESSEX
PAWPAW *Asimina triloba*	1997	72	25	42	18	MIDDLETOWN
PEAR, CALLERY *Pyrus calleryana*	1993	102	46	46	39	MANSFIELD
PEAR, COMMON *Pyrus communis*	1990	152	97	43	46	HARTFORD
PEAR, USSURIAN *Pyrus ussuriensis*	1988	141	90	37	55	GLASTONBURY
PECAN *Carya illinoensis*	1997	295	170	101	95	HARTFORD
PERSIMMON *Diospyros virginiana*	1987	131	62	60	35	GUILFORD
PINE, AUSTRIAN *Pinus nigra*	1988	195	120	58	68	SHARON
PINE, EASTERN WHITE *Pinus strobus*	1987	350	216	120	56	MORRIS

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
PINE, HIMALAYAN *Pinus wallichiana*	1997	231	136	83	49	HARTFORD
PINE, JAPANESE BLACK *Pinus thunbergii*	1987	189	135	39	59	GREENWICH
PINE, JAPANESE RED *Pinus densiflora*	1995	123	55	58	40	WETHERSFIELD
PINE, JAPANESE WHITE *Pinus parviflora*	1991	114	56	50	33	HARTFORD
PINE, JEFFREY *Pinus jeffreyi*	1997	173	94	72	29	WETHERSFIELD
PINE, KOREAN *Pinus koraiensis*	1996	157	82	66	37	EAST WINDSOR
PINE, LIMBER *Pinus flexilis*	1987	146	75	61	41	GREENWICH
PINE, LOBLOLLY *Pinus taeda*	1987	143	66	68	36	GREENWICH
PINE, PITCH *Pinus rigida*	1987	181	84	87	39	LITCHFIELD
PINE, RED *Pinus resinosa*	1987	172	77	87	33	LITCHFIELD
PINE, SCOTS *Pinus sylvestris*	1990	194	116	68	38	WETHERSFIELD
PINE, SWISS STONE *Pinus cembra*	1990	104	59	40	19	WETHERSFIELD
PINE, TANYOSHO *Pinus densiflora* 'Umbraculifera'	1988	145	108	28	34	WESTPORT
PINE, UPRIGHT EASTERN WHITE *Pinus strobus* 'Fastigiata'	1993	190	93	87	39	STAMFORD
PINE, UPRIGHT SCOTS *Pinus sylvestris* 'Fastigiata'	1991	73	31	38	16	POMFRET
PLANE, LONDON *Platanus x acerifolia*	1990	285	172	90	92	HARWINTON
PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED *Prunus cerasifera* 'Atropurpurea'	1996	78	44	28	24	DANBURY
POPLAR, WHITE *Populus alba*	1990	184	99	71	57	E. HARTFORD
QUINCE *Cydonia oblonga*	1993	57	25	24	30	MANSFIELD

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
RAISIN TREE, JAPANESE *Hovenia dulcis*	1993	112	55	47	40	MANSFIELD
REDBUD *Cercis canadensis*	1990	98	62	28	31	W. HARTFORD
REDCEDAR, EASTERN *Juniperus virginiana*	1988	182	122	51	37	GLASTONBURY
REDWOOD, DAWN *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	1997	279	174	92	50	FAIRFIELD
REDWOOD, GIANT *Sequoiadendron giganteum*	1997	131	77	48	24	EAST HAVEN
RUBBER TREE, HARDY *Eucommia ulmoides*	1995	126	65	48	53	STAMFORD
SASSAFRAS *Sassafras albidum*	1988	232	142	79	43	WINDSOR
SEQUOIA, GIANT *Sequoiadendron giganteum*	1992	216	143	65	32	EAST HAVEN
SERVICEBERRY *Amelanchier arborea*	1988	173	106	53	54	GREENWICH
SILK TREE *Albizia julibrissin*	1987	111	41	50	80	STRATFORD
SILVERBELL, CAROLINA *Halesia carolina*	1987	189	102	71	62	GREENWICH
SMOKE TREE, AMERICAN *Cotinus obovatus*	1991	111	69	31	44	WINDHAM
SMOKE TREE, EUROPEAN *Cotinus coggygria*	1996	39	19	13	29	HADDAM
SNOWBELL, FRAGRANT *Styrax obassia*	1993	76	35	33	33	MANSFIELD
SNOWBELL, JAPANESE *Styrax japonica*	1992	77	46	22	37	HARTFORD
SOURWOOD *Oxydendrum arboreum*	1992	144	80	56	32	NEW HARTFORD
SPRUCE, BLACK *Picea mariana*	1987	24	9	13	5	MORRIS
SPRUCE, BLUE *Picea pungens*	1988	178	84	87	27	LITCHFIELD
SPRUCE, DWARF ALBERTA *Picea glauca var. albertiana*	1987	61	42	17	9	WASHINGTON
SPRUCE, ENGELMANN *Picea engelmannii*	1993	154	78	68	33	MANSFIELD

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
SPRUCE, NORWAY *Picea abies*	1987	269	160	95	54	EASTON
SPRUCE, NORWAY *Picea abies f. acuminata*	1987	243	134	93	62	GREENWICH
SPRUCE, ORIENTAL *Picea orientalis*	1997	185	98	79	30	NEWTOWN
SPRUCE, RED *Picea rubens*	1986	166	79	80	28	NORFOLK
SPRUCE, REDTWIG DRAGON *Picea asperata* 'Heterolepis'	1987	146	64	76	25	GREENWICH
SPRUCE, SERBIAN *Picea omorika*	1993	88	40	43	19	MANSFIELD
SPRUCE, WEEPING BLUE *Picea pungens* 'Glauca Pendula'	1988	76	42	29	20	W. HARTFORD
SPRUCE, WEEPING NORWAY *Picea abies* 'Pendula'	1992	95	46	45	15	SIMSBURY
SPRUCE, WHITE *Picea glauca*	1996	169	78	82	37	HEBRON
STEWARTIA *Stewartia rostrata*	1993	57	23	29	18	MIDDLETOWN
STEWARTIA, JAPANESE *Stewartia pseudocamillia*	1994	69	25	39	20	ROCKY HILL
STEWARTIA, JAPANESE *Stewartia cf. serrata*	1991	63	37	21	21	W. HARTFORD
STEWARTIA, KOREAN *Stewartia koreana*	1986	98	47	39	47	STAMFORD
SWEETGUM *Liquidambar styraciflua*	1997	275	165	93	66	HARTFORD
SWEETGUM, VARIEGATED *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Variegata'	1995	151	73	67	45	STAMFORD
SYCAMORE *Platanus occidentalis*	1985	435	307	93	138	SIMSBURY
TOON, CHINESE *Toona sinensis*	1987	119	64	46	36	HARTFORD
TULIP TREE *Liriodendron tulipifera*	1985	375	262	97	63	POMFRET
UMBRELLA PINE, JAPANESE *Sciadopitys verticillata*	1991	164	111	47	24	POMFRET

SPECIES	YEAR	PTS	CIR"	HT'	S'	TOWN
VIBURNUM, SIEBOLD *Viburnum sieboldii*	1995	68	33	28	27	NEW HAVEN
WALNUT, BLACK *Juglans nigra*	1986	301	183	90	112	SCOTLAND
WALNUT, ENGLISH *Juglans regia*	1992	185	111	59	60	STRATFORD
WHITE-CEDAR, ATLANTIC *Chamaecyparis thyoides*	1986	135	78	53	16	DEEP RIVER
WILLOW, BAY *Salix pentandra*	1991	191	132	46	50	SUFFIELD
WILLOW, BLACK *Salix nigra*	1992	304	231	59	56	FARMINGTON
WILLOW, CRACK *Salix fragilis*	1986	342	238	81	92	BRIDGEPORT
WILLOW, DRAGON-CLAW *Salix matsudana* 'Tortuosa'	1987	285	193	75	66	GREENWICH
WILLOW, WEEPING *Salix* sp.	1987	394	288	85	83	SUFFIELD
WILLOW, WEEPING *Salix babylonica*	1987	334	230	88	62	EAST WINDSOR
WILLOW, WISCONSIN WEEPING *Salix blanda*	1993	196	121	54	85	MANSFIELD
YELLOWWOOD *Cladrastis kentukea*	1994	269	185	69	61	WESTPORT
YEW, ENGLISH *Taxus baccata*	1987	196	136	47	53	GREENWICH
YEW, JAPANESE *Taxus cuspidata*	1993	133	81	42	38	STAMFORD
YEW, JAPANESE *Taxus cuspidata* 'Capitata'	1991	83	46	30	27	MADISON
ZELKOVA, JAPANESE *Zelkova serrata*	1997	218	137	62	76	HARTFORD

APPENDIX V
HOW TO MEASURE AND REPORT NOTABLE TREES

The Connecticut Botanical Society uses the American Forestry Association's tree measurement system, which produces a single number we call AFA points. The formula simply adds trunk circumference in inches at 4.5 feet above ground to the tree's greatest height in feet and to the average canopy spread, also in feet.

Circumference. With a tape measure, find the circumference (not diameter) at 4 feet 6 inches above ground level. If the tree is growing on a slope, measure the 4.5 feet up from the center of the slope, *i.e.*, not the lowest or highest place where ground meets tree. If branches begin to swell the trunk at or below 4.5 feet, *measure the smallest circumference below 4.5 feet*. If the tree is multiple stemmed and forks above ground level, measure the smallest circumference below the place where the stems originate and also measure each stem at 4.5 feet. If it is multistemmed into the ground, measure each stem separately and note this condition on the data sheet. Convert feet to inches for the calculation.

Height. We do not use estimates for trees which are contenders for largest of their kind. Most of the measurements for this project have been done with a clinometer (available from forestry supply companies) which we find accurate to one or two feet in 100. This device, which currently costs about $60, is held in the hand and the tree top is sighted through it. A scale visible inside gives height in feet when the clinometer is exactly 100 feet from a point directly below the sighted branch (note this is not necessarily the base of the tree trunk). With a simple calculation it can be used at a variety of distances other than 100 feet. An estimate can sometimes be done by measuring the tree's shadow, measuring the shadow of an object of known height, and using the difference between the object's true height and shadow length as a correction factor to obtain the tree height. This is usually more accurate than guessing, but only works on sunny days on open sites. There are various other optical and electronic instruments available for measuring heights. Use the height in feet for the calculation.

Average Spread. With two people, or by pinning down one end of a measuring tape, measure the greatest branch spread from one end of the canopy in a straight line *next to the trunk* to the far edge. In the same way, measure a second spread in a line *perpendicular* (90 degrees) to the first line, regardless of canopy size above. The two spread measurements, in feet, are averaged and divided by 4 for the AFA points calculation.

REPORTING TREES

Information about potentially notable trees in Connecticut can be sent to the Notable Trees Committee, 693 Chestnut Hill Road, Glastonbury, CT 06033. Please include the name of the tree if at all possible, the circumference at 4.5 feet above ground, and the name, phone number and address of someone who will show us the tree if we decide it merits a complete measurement. The Notes following Chapter 1 give addresses for the organizations that list New England and National Champion trees. Complete measurements and information are necessary to nominate trees for either list.

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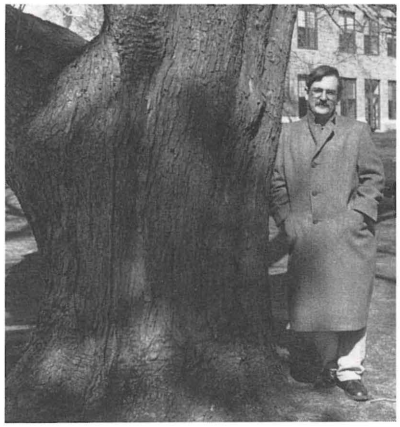

About The Author

Glenn D. Dreyer is Director of the Connecticut College Arboretum in New London, Connecticut, a 435-acre tract of land owned by Connecticut College. A member of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Botanical Society, he serves as Chairman of the Society's Notable Trees Committee. His research interests include the landscape uses of shrubs and trees and the accidental naturalization of cultivated woody plants. (J. Koulbanis)

Front cover: The largest known tree in Connecticut, this Sycamore in the Weatogue section of Simsbury was dedicated to Gifford Pinchot in 1965. Standing in front of the tree is the late William Linke, Jr., who initiated the Notable Trees project in 1984. (G. Dreyer)

Back Cover: The largest example of the Connecticut State Tree, the White Oak, grows in a pasture in Sharon. Connecticut Botanical Society member Margaret Ardwin stands in front of it. (G. Dreyer)

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Connecticut's Notable Trees

The notable trees of Connecticut have long been a source of wonder and enjoyment to the citizens and visitors who travel the state. Here are the locations and stories of the historic trees that have witnessed the major events in Connecticut's past, and the largest trees of each species: Connecticut Champions, New England Champions, and National Champions. Glenn D. Dreyer, as Director of the Connecticut College Arboretum, coordinated the efforts of many amateur and professional botanists and historians in documenting the significant trees, and wrote this definitive work.

Newly revised and updated, the book includ[illegible] photographs, and extensive tables of the Notable Trees. Bes[illegible] tree locations, there is also a summary of the major tree co[illegible] state, and "ground rules" for measuring and reporting new fi[illegible]

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